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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

#### Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12.60 francs, franc.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12.60 pesetas, franc.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has the largest weekly circulation of any journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by eighteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all countries having business relations with this country is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the above address.

#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXXII., No. 10 (Series No. 1467)\*

	PAGE
American Notes .....	357
Australasian News .....	356
Bankruptcies and Failures .....	359
Bergamot Oil (Adulterated) .....	383
Births .....	361
Business Changes .....	361
Canadian Notes .....	358
College Notes .....	378
Colonial and Foreign News .....	357
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i> .....	352
Corner for Students .....	352
Correspondence .....	384
Deaths .....	361
Deed of Arrangement .....	359
Draft Pharmacy Bill .....	363
Editorial Comments:	
Pharmacy Legislation .....	366
Cinchona in Java .....	367
Canadian Chemicals .....	367
Notes .....	368
English News .....	352
Festivities .....	373
French News .....	355
Gazette .....	359
India and the East .....	358
Information Wanted .....	377
Irish News .....	354
Lambing Season .....	383
Legal Reports .....	359
Marriages .....	361
New Remedies .....	373
New Companies and Company News .....	360
Nottingham Arson Case .....	377
Observations and Reflections .....	365
Personalities .....	362
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Council-meeting .....	370
Poisonings .....	355
Poisons Bill:	
House of Lords Proceedings .....	<i>Col. Supp.</i>
Scotch News .....	354
Society of Chemical Industry .....	384
South African News .....	356
Trade-marks Applied For .....	358
Trade Notes .....	378
Trade Report .....	379
Welsh News .....	355
Westminster Wisdom .....	364
Wills .....	378
Winter Session:	
Northampton, Tunbridge Wells Assist., Carlisle, Public Dispensers', Barnsley, Bradford, Lancaster, Hull, Cheltenham .....	375
Edinburgh C. A. & A., London, Dewsbury, Liverpool .....	376

#### EXPORT TRADE.

We remind advertisers that the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be specially circulated to the export merchant shippers of the United Kingdom. The issue fills a gap in trade propaganda, and enables those who buy for customers abroad (especially in the British Empire) to see for themselves where they should buy the goods. In past years such issues have been fruitful in results, and manufacturers and wholesalers should make a point of taking space in it for advertising the goods which they offer to advantage. Instructions should be received by the Publisher of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than Tuesday, March 10.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE Poisons and Pharmacy Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Earl of Crewe was read a second time on Thursday, and referred to a joint committee of both Houses. The proceedings are reported in our Coloured Supplement.

IN official circles it is anticipated that the Bill will have a favourable reception by the Committee, and although it may be amended in certain particulars (such as the companies question and the inclusion of Ireland), its prospects of passing through Parliament this year are more rosy (p. 364).

THE Pharmaceutical Council's draft Bill is printed on p. 363. Its provisions are as have been foreshadowed in the *C. & D.*, and it is a decided improvement upon the last Bill, but the omission of the directorate clause is most regrettable. We deal with this in an article on p. 366, and we commend the remarks by "Xrayser" on the whole subject (p. 365).

A PORTRAIT and biography of Mr. H. R. Jackson, of Bradford, is given on p. 375.

WHAT is benzine? Benzoline, say two correspondents, but we consider that this answer is not final (p. 384).

COUNTRY CHEMISTS will find good hints in regard to special trade during the lambing season in the article on p. 383.

THE skeleton of another chemical lecture (delivered by Mr. Pearmund, Ph.C., of Tunbridge Wells) is printed on p. 385.

MR. C. M. W. GRIEB communicates a note on bergamot oils, which were adulterated with lemon oil and terpinal acetate (p. 383).

THE Nottingham arson case has been occupying the attention of the Judge for the last two days, and is still proceeding (p. 377).

AN ACCOUNT of investigations on cinchona cultivation carried out at the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, Java, is summarised on p. 367.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS of the ammonium bromide, chloral hydrate, and cream of tartar sold by Canadian druggists are given in an article on p. 367.

THE General Medical Council have expressed disapproval of the Edinburgh proposal to institute a pharmaceutical degree in the medical faculty (p. 369).

MR. W. BOUSFIELD writes about the ingredients of Thielemann's drops, and we take this as the basis of some remarks on Sydenham's laudanum (p. 385).

A CORRESPONDENT with exceptional experience of agriculture communicates his views on the effect that the Government Poisons Bill is likely to have on chemists' trade (p. 385).

AN interesting summary of the trade returns of South Africa is given on p. 356. It is anticipated that a distinct revival in South African business will take place this year.

MR. G. W. MARRIS read an instructive paper on the microscopical examination of powdered drugs at the last meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. We give some of the points on p. 376.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., of Montreal, have been granted incorporation, with a capital of about one million dollars, under the title of Lymans, Ltd. This company is the oldest and best-known drug-business in Canada (p. 358).

DR. JULIUS LEWKOWITCH has been appointed acting Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 362) in succession to the late Mr. Friswell, to whose memory the Section has paid a worthy tribute (p. 384).

PARTICULARS are given on p. 360 of the formation of six new limited companies, and there are also given abstracts of the reports of six other companies, among them being Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

THE principal business at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council this week was approval of the draft Pharmacy Bill which is to be introduced into the House of Commons. Messrs. Harrison, Southall, and Wootton were its only opponents, their reason being that it will benefit companies rather than chemists (p. 371).

THE chief alterations in the markets are two sharp reductions in cocaine. Cod-liver oil, castor oil, crude camphor, and citric acid are all lower. Cannabis indica, agar-agar, cocoa-butter, jalap, and vanilla are higher. Persian opium, ergot, and copaiba are firmer. German bromides, bergamot, and lemon oils, Soudan gum arabic, and carnauba wax are casic. Business is improving (p. 379).

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

THIS section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1868, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." The "Corner" was conducted in the first instance by Mr. J. Cargill Brough, F.C.S., then for over thirty years by Mr. Richard Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Dublin, one of the first prizemen, and latterly by Dr. Leonard Dobbin, of Edinburgh, who also as a student was a first prizeman.

For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month.

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

At a property sale at Lichfield on February 23 premises in Tamworth Street were purchased by Boots, Ltd., for 255/-.

A man named Riley was remanded at Bradford on March 3, charged with the theft of a bottle of smelling salts, value 1s. 3d., from the shop of Savage & Co., Ltd., chemists.

Two small boys who broke into the shop of Mr. H. Powell, chemist, 891 Romford Road, Manor Park, and stole 17s. 10½d., were ordered by the East Ham Magistrates on February 29 to be birched.

At an inquest at Northwich on March 2 it was stated that a popular "remedy" given by mothers in the district to their children for measles was saffron and whisky. A doctor said saffron was useless for the purpose.

Boots' branch shop at Westbar, Sheffield, was broken into on February 29, and the burglars, failing to find any money, made tea, and ate about a shilling's worth of new-laid eggs. They helped themselves liberally to Oxo, and finished up with a couple of sixpenny tins of Virol.

A destructive fire occurred on February 27 at the premises of Messrs. Henry Clinton & Co., wholesale druggists and drysalters, Every Street, Ancoats, Lancs. Great damage was done to the stores and the building, but, happily, there were no personal injuries.

The additions to the price-list of the Civil Service Stores for March include Courvoisier's "Otto of Violets," 1s. 5½d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. 4d. per bottle, and "Havanita," 2s., 3s. 9d., and 6s. 9d. per bottle; ammoniated tincture of quinine, 5½d. per 2 oz. bottle, 10d. per 4 oz. bottle, tabloids 10d. per bottle of 25, 2s. per 100; eucalyptus oil, 1-oz. bottle 4d., 3-oz. bottle 7d., 6-oz. bottle 1s.

The Mayor of Maidenhead (Mr. A. Upson, chemist and druggist) and an alderman of the town each took a turn at the crank in the local workhouse on February 29, to satisfy themselves that the complaints of certain tramps, as to the work being too hard, were erroneous. Both gentlemen agreed that the work was certainly none too hard for the class for whom it was intended.

A football match at Tooting on February 29, between a team selected from among the mechanics of Mr. A. G. Fentiman, of Bishopsgate Street, City, the well-known dental mechanician, and the staff of the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, resulted in a win for the latter by five goals to four after an extremely closely-fought game. A return match will be played on March 21.

The following fifteen candidates have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society for election as Fellows of the Society: Mr. William Barlow, the Earl of Berkeley, F.C.S., Mr. Dugald Clerk, Professor Arthur Dendy, Professor H. H. Dixon, Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, Professor William Gowland, F.C.S., Mr. John Hilton Grace, Professor David James Hamilton, Mr. C. I. Forsyth Major, Mr. E. N. Nevill, Mr. W. H. Rivers, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Dr. Otto Stauff, F.L.S., and Dr. J. F. Thorpe, F.C.S.

### Chemists' Licences.

Off-wine licences have been granted to Mr. Charles Hedley Price, chemist, 158 West Street, Bedminster, and to the Lion Drug Co., 81 George's Road, Brighton.

At Hull on February 27 off wine-licences were granted to Mr. Ernest Haworth Earle, chemist and druggist, King Edward Street, and to Mr. Arthur Richardson, chemist and druggist, 439 Hessle Road.

At Kingston-on-Thames Licensing Sessions last week the Vine Products Co., of Great Tower Street, London, E.C., whose factory is at Kingston, were granted a licence for the manufacture and sale of medicated and other wines on their giving an undertaking not to sell less than 2 gals. at one time. A magistrate's certificate has only recently become necessary under a fresh interpretation of the Licensing Act, 1902, section 10, by the Inland Revenue Authorities. They now hold that "carrying on any other trade or business" is interpreted as meaning "manufacturing or distilling" as apart from selling.

At the South Lonsdale Licensing Sessions held at Lancaster Castle on February 29, an application for an off wine-licence was made on behalf of Taylor's Drug-stores, 55 Queen Street, Morecambe, by Mr. Edward Ewbank Judson, the secretary of the company. Mr. W. E. Mason, a director of the company, stated that they had seventy-eight branches in England, and about forty held licences for the sale of medicated wines, such as Wincarnis, Hall's, etc. Mr. George Handel Openshaw, chemist and druggist, manager of Taylor's Drug-stores at Morecambe, said he was frequently asked for medicated wines, especially by people who had suffered from influenza. The nearest chemist's shop with a wine-licence was only eight doors off. The Bench refused the application.

### Contracts.

Chelsea Borough Council.—Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., for carbolic disinfectants for twelve months.

Cheltenham Town Council.—The Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton, the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and Mr. W. J. Newth, Gloucester, for the supply of disinfectants for a year.

Salford Corporation.—Messrs. Hardman & Holden, Manchester, for the purchase of 200 tons of spent oxide of iron in stock at the gas works, 3½d. per unit of sulphur; Buxton Lime Firms, Ltd., for 700 tons of the best hand-picked Hoffman kiln lime delivered during the next twelve months at 14s. 3d. per ton by rail and 15s. 9d. by cart.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—For clinical thermometers : P. J. Braham (2 items), Pryke & Palmer (1 item); disinfectants : J. F. Percival, Middleton Bros., Pryke & Palmer (3 items each), Jones Bros., J. Houghton & Sons (1 item each); proprietary articles : Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. (3 items), Brand & Co., Ltd., International Plasmon, Ltd. (1 item each). The Contracts Committee have also notified that they have accepted the following tenders, the total estimated value of the contracts being under 50/- in each case : Carbonic-acid gas : Carbonic-acid Gas Co.; disinfectants : Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. (2 items), Sanitas Co., Ltd. (1 item); waterproof sheeting (for central stores) : Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.

Important changes have been made in the methods hitherto adopted by the Westminster City Council for deal-

ing with tenders for the annual supplies of chemicals, etc., required for the various departments. A special Investigation Committee has issued a report from which it appears that in future, in cases in which samples are required, the Council shall supply a standard sample as a guide, and that tenderers, after having had an opportunity of examining this, will submit samples of their own which will become the contract sample when a tender is accepted. Instructions have been issued to the head of each department that all supplies when delivered shall be inspected by a responsible officer, or, if necessary, by an expert, carefully compared with the samples or otherwise tested, and duly certified as being in all respects in accordance with the contract or otherwise.

#### Institute of Chemistry.

The annual meeting of the Institute was held at 30 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Monday, March 2, Professor Percy F. Frankland, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The accounts, of which a summary was given in the *C. & D.* of February 29, were received and adopted. Mr. David Howard, in moving the adoption of the Council's report, said only those who can remember the time when there was no organisation of professional chemists know what it is to be without the Institute. The public now realise that there are other chemists than the pharmaceutical chemists, and, whether consulting practitioners, works-chemists, or teachers, they could but admit that very important work had been done by the Institute during the past year. Mr. G. T. Holloway seconded Mr. Howard's motion, and the report was adopted. Afterwards, while the scrutineers were examining the papers for the election of officers, Council, and censors, Professor Frankland delivered his presidential address. Referring to qualifications in chemistry, he remarked that the requirements of the Institute tend to broaden the base of chemical training and usefully benefit the student in whatever branch of chemistry he may subsequently engage. He considered that the usual three years' curriculum is wholly inadequate. The President was cordially thanked for his address, and thereafter the scrutineers reported that Dr. Frankland was re-elected President. Among other appointments we note that Mr. David Howard is one of the censors, and Professor H. G. Greenish a member of Council (re-elected).

#### Birmingham Notes.

The Blackburn incident suggested inquiry as to what is going chiefly as the Birmingham remedy. After the popular one (tr. quinin. ammon.) comes sodium salicylate, mindererus spirit, and a bitter infusion.

Dr. T. L. Phipson, whose death was reported in the *C. & D.* last week, came of a Warwickshire family. He was educated at the New Street Grammar School of King Edward. His grandfather secured the safety of Dr. Priestley in his flight from the infuriated Birmingham mob when the philosopher's house was burnt down and destroyed with all its valuable belongings.

The Birmingham Photographic Society's annual exhibition at the Society of Artists' Rooms, which always brings grist to the chemist who deals in photographic materials and chemicals, has been very successful. The collection was well worth a visit. Some pathos is attached to Mr. Hall Edwards' collection of radiographs. Mr. W. Partridge is an extensive exhibitor of the work he has made peculiarly his own.

A weekly local gives the following for the persistent cough of measles :

Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	5j.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	5j.
Spt. eth. nit.	...	...	...	5l.
Aq. ad.	...	...	...	5iiij.

M. 5ij. every four hours for children two to three years old. If cough is loose and not hard, use 5j. oxymel scille for the first ingredient.

It is desirable to be ready for customers for such remedies, and, if possible, to suggest some improvement—*e.g.*, the addition to the above of spt. ammon. arom. 5ss. to fix the nitre.

There must be something worth having in drysalteries, judging from the repeated advertisements in the local papers and the springing up of establishments in all principal streets of this city.

#### Masonic.

Mr. Douglas W. Bull, capsule manufacturer and druggists' sundriesman, Southgate Road, N., has been installed Worshipful Master of the Freemasons' Lodge of United Strength (No. 228). At the installation banquet at the Great Eastern Hotel on February 11 there were about ninety brethren present, among them several London chemists.

A new Masonic Lodge was consecrated at Droylsden on Wednesday afternoon by Bro. C. R. N. Beswick-Royds, the Deputy Provisional Grand Master of the Province of East Lancashire, assisted by the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers and a numerous body of visiting brethren. The first W.M. is Bro. Charles H. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Droylsden. Bro. Griffiths is a Past Master of Lodge 2449, and holds the rank of P.P.G.D.C. in East Lancashire.

#### Manchester Notes.

Mr. F. A. Ringer, Ph.C., proposed the toast of "The Corporation of Manchester" at the first annual dinner of the Manchester Retail Traders' Association, held at the Albion Hotel, last week. The Association exists to promote, among other things, the economical administration of the revenues of the city, and to endeavour to relieve the retailer of the unfair burden of taxation which falls upon him.

A letter, signed by Sir Boerton Redwood, appeared in the "Guardian" of February 28 with regard to the forthcoming Franco-British Exhibition. He pointed out that the art of medicine comes within the scope of the chemical industries section, of which he is chairman; and, speaking of modern surgery and bacteriological research, he said that they hope to secure an instructive display of the latest appliances for obtaining aseptic conditions, and of the ingenious apparatus now employed in the culture and study of micro-organisms.

#### The Cough-mixture.

At an inquest held at Walthamstow on February 27 respecting the death of Herbert Campling, eight months old, the son of a labourer, the mother stated that she gave the child some cough-mixture her husband obtained from a drug-store. There were no directions on the bottle, but the vendor told the man to give the child a teaspoonful every four hours. The child was given several doses of the mixture, but it became worse and died before a doctor, who was eventually called in, arrived. The seller of the mixture, giving evidence, said he was not a qualified chemist, but was about to pass his Final examination. He had been in the business with his father all his life. The shop was known as "Steward's Drug-stores." They were not allowed to sell poisons. The medicine he supplied for the child contained liquorice, aniseed, and ipecacuanha-wine. There was no opium in it. The Coroner spoke in strong terms against chemists prescribing without medical experience or even seeing the patient. Dr. Bathurst said that had the child been properly treated it would have been given a heart-tonic, which would have helped the heart. The ipecacuanha would have a tendency to act the other way. The drug-store proprietor said he sold from twenty to thirty two-pennyworths of the mixture every Saturday. The medicine is very safe and good, he said; his father had sold it for years. The Coroner said that people often fancied that they could get proper advice if they went into a chemist's shop. A chemist should, therefore, be very careful not to abuse that idea, as he had had no medical experience and was not qualified to prescribe. Dr. Bathurst said the child died from bronchial pneumonia, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

#### La Vache Enragée.

Mr. R. S. Angus, chemist, Stonewell, Lancaster, had an unwelcome visitor the other day. An infuriated cow rushed into his shop, tossed a full syphon to the ceiling, then knocked a hole in the floor and almost tore its hoof off in trying to extricate it. After breaking about forty bottles of wine it fell among the *debris*, cutting itself with the broken glass. Considerable damage was done to stock before the beast was got rid of.

#### An Allegation of Dishonesty.

At the South-Western Police Court on February 27, George Paterson (27), chemist, Shepherd's Bush Green, was charged before Mr. Garrett with embezzling the money of his employer, George Frederick Handel Bartlett, chemist,

236 Battersea Park Road. The prosecutor said the prisoner sold a box of Carter's liver-pills and a tooth-brush and only accounted for the price of the latter. As he (prosecutor) had lost between 50*l.* and 60*l.* during the four and a half months the prisoner had been his manager, he told prisoner he should lock him up. Witness explained that in order to test the prisoner's honesty a boy was sent into the shop from the street to make the purchase. Mr. Hanne (for the defence) said the allegations are absolutely denied. The prosecutor, answering questions, said the boy was a stranger, and his whereabouts were at present unknown to him. Mr. Garrett: Without the boy there is no evidence whatever against the prisoner. The prosecutor produced a long list of payments which he alleged the accused had not accounted for. Mr. Garrett: I see the defalcations are estimated at 55*l.* Who made out this list? Prosecutor: I did. Mr. Hanne: How does he arrive at those figures? Mr. Garrett: I suppose by comparing the sales with the sums accounted for. Mr. Hanne: But my client cannot be blamed for any falling-off of the business. Mr. Garrett said the boy would have to be called. He may not have bought the two articles. The accused was remanded on bail for the boy to be found.

#### Not the Inhaler.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mrs. Margaret Weston, which took place at Slough on March 2, attracted the attendance of many medical men. Dr. Charsley, a local medico, had suggested that the death might have been accelerated by cocaine absorbed by using an inhaler, and he refused a certificate. Mrs. Weston had suffered from asthma for some time, and had used one of Dr. Tucker's inhalers since 1905. Dr. Charsley's view was not, however, corroborated by Dr. Flack, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave the opinion that Mrs. Weston died from bronchial pneumonia and paralysis of the heart. The use of cocaine might lessen the chances of recovery, but he could not say from his examination that Mrs. Weston had died from cocaine poisoning, nor did he expect to find any sign of it. He was of opinion that cocaine should never be taken unless under the supervision of a doctor. Mr. W. Fisher, the Bucks public analyst, said he found no trace in the body of prussic acid, chloral, arsenic, strichnine, or of any vegetable alkaloid, including cocaine. Mr. A. Q. Tucker, the vendor in this country of "Dr. Tucker's Asthma Specific," said the firm had upwards of 25,000 persons on their books as using the inhalers. Mrs. Weston during the past two and a half years had used about 4 oz., less than half the usual quantity. He (witness) had used 1 oz. of the fluid every month for the past seventeen years. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

#### Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. Robert Thomas Herron, M.D., pharmaceutical chemist, Armagh, has been selected as one of the Irish Vice-regal staff of official lecturers in connection with the crusade against tuberculosis.

#### New Pharmacy.

Mr. A. Porter has commenced business in Irvinestown, near Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, as a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Porter served his apprenticeship with Mr. (now Sir) William J. Baxter, Coleraine, and was for a number of years in South Africa.

#### Acting as an Apothecary.

At the Dungannon Petty Sessions last week, James Maguire, Scotch Street, was charged with having pretended to be, and taken the name of, a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. When the case was called the defendant did not appear, and it was stated that he had left for Glasgow within a few hours of the summons being served. It was alleged that he was impersonating Dr. James Maguire, who had died in 1890. A warrant was issued for defendant's arrest.

#### Irish Medical Appliances.

A discussion took place at the North Dublin Guardians on March 4 regarding the attitude of the Local Govern-

ment Board on the subject of the requirements of the Guardians that all possible supplies for the Workhouse—including medical and surgical appliances—should be of Irish manufacture. A deputation from the Guardians had waited on the Local Government Board with reference to the subject, the butter supply being the item immediately under consideration. Alderman Dr. J. C. McWalter, a member of the deputation, said that the Local Government Board stated they would consult their solicitor and acquaint the Guardians with the result. In regard to the medical and surgical appliances, they were told that if the Guardians, in their discretion, decided to pay a small amount in excess for Irish goods, which small amount might be 2*1/2* per cent., the Local Government Board would not object; but the Guardians must not advertise that they would only consider tenders from Irish contractors.

#### Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Aberdeen.

Still another new pharmacy for the West-end. The selected spot is again in Great Western Road, a little west of Forest Avenue.

Mr. W. McPherson, chemist, late with Messrs. Geo. Reid & Sons, King Street, is re-opening the shop at 75 Spital recently occupied by Mr. W. Duffus, chemist.

Professor D. J. Hamilton, Aberdeen University, who has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, is a son of the late Mr. Alexander Hamilton, chemist, Dundee. He has occupied the Chair of Pathology since it was founded in 1882 by Sir Erasmus Wilson.

The annual report and balance sheet of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association has been circulated amongst the members. It shows the Association to be in a very flourishing condition financially. A slight increase in the membership and an improvement in the attendance at the meetings are also indicated.

#### Glasgow.

We are asked to remind intending competitors for this prize that they must send in their names before April 30 to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow. Particulars of the competition were given in the *C. & D.*, February 1, p. 177.

All claimants against the estate of the late Mr. A. K. Whyte, chemist and druggist, Beardmore Terrace, Dalmuir, Glasgow, are requested to lodge their claims with Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 37 Washington Street, Glasgow, by March 13. All debts to the estate to be paid by the same date.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association offer two prizes (one guinea and half-a-guinea) for the two best essays on "Window-dressing for Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter," open to all assistants (qualified or unqualified) and apprentices employed within the counties of Ayr, Argyll, Bute, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigtown. The essays are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. McMillan, 623 New City Road, Glasgow, not later than June 30 next. Competitors are to use a *nom de plume*, and must enclose with their essays a sealed envelope containing name and address, with the *nom de plume* written outside. The essays will be adjudicated upon by a committee of the Association or someone appointed by them, and the winning essays will be read at the first meeting of the Session 1908-1909, when the prizes will be awarded.

#### Edinburgh.

Mr. Arthur C. Kirkpatrick, chemist and druggist, 116 Easter Road, is removing to more commodious premises on the opposite side of the street.

The Dalkeith Co-operative Society have acquired, at a cost of 2,000*l.*, the block of buildings consisting of three shops, with dwelling-houses above, belonging to Mr. H. M. Robin, chemist and druggist, in the main street of Newton-Grange, Midlothian. Mr. Robin, who occupied one of the shops, advertises the fact that he is giving up business

and that prescriptions will be dispensed "at half-price during next fourteen days."

#### Fire.

An outbreak of fire occurred on March 4 on the premises in Cowgate, Kirkintilloch, occupied by Councillor D. Stewart, chemist and druggist. It started in the back shop, and soon reached alarming proportions owing to the inflammable nature of the material stored there. A barrel of turpentine caught fire, but the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before the back shop had been gutted and the stock of the front shop almost completely destroyed.

## Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. F. J. Kilner, F.C.S., has been appointed manager of the business of Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, chemist, at Fox Street, Treharris, Glam.

Mr. Leo Joseph, chemist and druggist, was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Cardiff Piscatorial Society at the Royal Hotel on February 28.

#### Traders' Combinations.

Following the example of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, the grocers of that city are considering the propriety of re-establishing a Commercial Buying Bureau. When this plan was tried before, complaints were made that a lot of old stock was handled by the Bureau, and if the present scheme is to be successful it will have to be founded on a much more comprehensive basis.

A conference has been held at Cardiff of delegates from the chemists, grocers', bakers' and confectioners', and other associations for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Chamber of Trade for their mutual benefit. A long discussion took place on the question of whether the Chamber should consist solely of delegates from the affiliated associations or should include members who did not belong to any association. The chemist delegates strongly opposed the inclusion of outside traders, and the conference was adjourned to enable the delegates present to submit proposals as to this and other matters to their respective asso-

## The Week's Poisonings.

Eight different poisons caused the eight fatalities from poisoning recorded during the week. Prussic acid was taken by William Yates Gibson (37), manager of a firm of furniture-cream manufacturers at Chorlton-on-Medlock. —Strychnine poisoning caused the death of William Morrow (24), of Belfast. —Mrs. Katherine Anne Milward (44), poisoned herself with carbolic acid at the residence of her sister, Lady Cable, in Cadogan Gardens, Sloane Square, W. —Lily Bates (25) committed suicide at Epping with oxalic acid. —At Godalming William Mansell Bayly (38) purchased 4 oz. of laudanum from an assistant in the shop of Mr. V. Norman, chemist and druggist, saying he wanted it for killing rats. Bayly was afterwards found lying in a ditch, and he died subsequently from pneumonia and laudanum poisoning. —Harry M. Such (42), of South Hampstead, poisoned himself with spirit of salt in a fit of depression following on an attack of influenza. —An unknown man was found dead at Cambridge, the *post-mortem* showing that death was due to his having swallowed phosphorus paste. —Mrs. Elizabeth Meade, a daughter of Lord Selby, died at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, last week, from an overdose of trional taken to induce sleep.

ABERDEEN COMBWORKS CO., LTD.—The report for 1907 states that the profit earned for the year, after paying managing directors' salaries and directors' fees, providing 1,400/- for abatements, and placing 3,399/- to depreciation reserve account, amounts to 12,040/-, exclusive of the 312/- brought forward. The directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the year on the ordinary shares, less income-tax, and to carry forward 417/-.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ENCOURAGING RESEARCH.—A gift of 4,000. has been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Prince Roland Bonaparte, for the purpose of providing annuities to assist in encouraging scientific research.

EXPLOSION OF OXYGEN.—An explosion of compressed oxygen took place last Monday in the rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, while a porter was delivering some cylinders containing that gas at the shop of his employers, the Société d'Electrolyse Française, who trade in oxygen and hydrogen. The man let one of the tubes fall, and it burst with the noise of the discharge of a cannon, shattering a plate-glass window close at hand, as well as some windows on the fourth floor of the house opposite. The porter had his hands seriously injured.

PARLIAMENTARY PHARMACISTS.—The ex-pharmacists in the French Parliament, if not numerous, usually represent the most intelligent and useful class of representatives of the people—those who look after the interests of commerce and industry. For instance, at the present moment M. Astier, the pharmacien deputy, is (with M. Dubief) leading an agitation for "half-time" for French apprentices to assure much-needed technical education, while M. César Duval, the pharmacien senator, took a leading part in the debate in the Senate last week on goods traffic on French railways.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A Paris manufacturer is able to reply to this well-worn question, "A fine of 80/-." This is the amount of damages obtained by Dr. Roux, the director of the Pasteur Institute, against a Paris pipe-manufacturer for selling a pipe with a special contrivance, which he called the "Dr. Roux filtering apparatus." The doctor objected to this, and followed the example given by Professor Metchnikoff, who recently obtained an injunction to prevent a pharmacist from using his name illicitly for business purposes. In the case of Dr. Roux the manufacturer put in a rather ingenuous defence to the effect that he had sent a sample of the pipe to Dr. Roux, saying it was proposed to use his name in connection with it, and having received no reply had accepted this as a tacit permission to use the name.

"PARC MONCEAU OF THE UNIVERSITY" is the title given by M. Liard, Vice-Rector of the University of Paris, to his new scheme for a Palace of Science, officially known as "The New Sorbonne." The land available, some 23,000 sq. yards, is bounded by the rues Gay-Lussac, St. Jacques, and Ulm (in this latter street stands Pasteur's first laboratory). A chemical institute, the Oceanographic Institute founded by the liberality of the Prince of Monaco, radiographic and archaeological services, etc., will form a vast square, in the centre of which will be a handsome garden. The cost, 200,000/-, will be covered by subscriptions from the State, the city, and the "Friends of the University" Society.

THE PHARMACIST AS A "LIGHTNING CARICATURIST."—Annual "salons" or picture exhibitions have already been held in Paris by various professions—barristers, army officers, postal and telegraph employés, etc. The healing art is now to pay a similar tribute to its patron deity Apollo, and a medico-pharmaceutical salon is to be organised. In this connection, a Parisian newspaper reminds us that the famous Dr. Pean, at one period of his eventful existence, was very near relinquishing the scalpel for the palette; and that M. Lemouroux, the late well-known pharmacist of the rue de Rivoli, who sat on the Paris Municipal Council for the Halles district, was a clever caricaturist, who whiled away the interminable discourses of his colleagues by "taking them off" in rapid sketches, of which a number are preserved in the Musée Carnavalet. M. Lamouroux, it will be remembered, was "decorated" by M. Félix Faure when this municipal museum was reopened, the Cross of the Legion of Honour being his recompense for much intelligent and useful work in collecting and preserving the souvenirs of ancient Paris.

THE exports of quicksilver from Italy during the ten months ended October 1907 amounted to 299,100 kilos., against 250,700 kilos. in 1906.

## South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**Note.**—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

**IN KIMBERLEY.**—Business here is bad (writes a Kimberley correspondent on February 5). Over 1,000 white employees have been discharged by De Beers, and the whole of the remaining employees have had their salaries reduced by one-sixth. Saturdays are now holidays, and retrenchment is general throughout the fields, most firms having reduced salaries 10 per cent. Some of the home firms (wholesale) are rather slow with indents, invoices being received in some cases five weeks after acknowledgment of the order. The weather is very hot; the temperature has averaged 97° in the shade for the past four weeks.

### Orange River Colony.

**SACCHARIN** is being sold in Bloemfontein at 15s. a pound, and as there is a duty of 20s. a pound on it, one wonders how it is done. We are told that it is manufactured in the Transvaal.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE O.R.C.** is in the condition known in other circles as "resting." Both President and Secretary are in England at present, but it is hoped and believed that the former, on his return, will be able to infuse some of his surplus of energy into his *confrères*.

**Too HEALTHY.**—The January monthly report of the M.O.H. for Bloemfontein shows a remarkably clean bill of health for the town, the enteric figure being especially significant, not a single case being noticed, as against forty-nine in 1904 in the same month. Perhaps this accounts for the slackness of business among chemists.

**UNPROFESSIONAL GRATITUDE.**—It is quite a common occurrence to see footnotes to the obituary notices in local papers (writes an Orange River Colony correspondent) running somewhat as follows:—"Widow — and family desire to thank Doctor — and the nurses of the — Hospital for kind attention and skill shown during the last illness of the deceased." But the following, which appeared in the "Friend" of February 2, creates a record:

### THANKS.

Mrs. E. Attree, Bastion Street, desires to gratefully thank Dr. Johnson, of Bloemfontein, for his successful operation in removing a cataract from her eye. This after twenty years' blindness.

The medical man referred to is most indignant, and many are curious to know whether the Medical and Pharmacy Council (of which he is a member) will take any action in the matter.

### Natal.

MR. S. K. ELGIE, of Durban, has again been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, in place of Mr. D. S. B. Anderson, resigned.

### Transvaal.

**MERCURY.**—Cinnabar has for some time been known to occur in the Eastern Transvaal, in the Marico and Rustenberg districts, and near Pietpotgietersrust. One of the most promising occurrences is that on Buffels Spruit, a tributary of the Lomati River, about twelve miles south of Malclane station on the Delagoa Bay line. The cinnabar occurs as a vein which has been traced over a considerable distance, and is associated with a quartzose gangue in a sericite schist. Last year a company was formed to work another promising deposit about eighteen miles from Hector Spruit, on the Delagoa Bay railway, where the metal occurs both native and as cinnabar. As the result of some prospecting done along the bank of an adjoining creek, it is

stated that many pockets of native mercury have been disclosed, carrying about 4 oz. of gold per ton.

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA TRADE.

THE monthly returns for December which have just been issued by the South African Customs Statistical Bureau also complete those for the year 1907. They show that the total value of the imports of merchandise and specie into the whole of British South Africa amounted to 28,289,456l., as compared with 32,353,285l. in 1906, while the exports amounted to 48,400,585l., against 43,913,670l. in 1906. Of the imports, seven million came through Port Natal (Durban), Port Elizabeth being second with six million, Cape Town third with 4.6 million, Delagoa Bay (Lourenço Marques) being fourth with 3.4 million, and East London fifth with three million sterling. Of the exports, 28 millions of raw gold and 8.9 millions of diamonds were shipped *via* Cape Town, the former figures being practically four million more than in 1906. Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Mossel Bay are chief shipping ports for produce, Port Elizabeth being the premier. A slight shrinkage in the imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., is noted in the various colonies; e.g., the amount of medicines imported into Cape Colony was valued at 62,281l., or 10,367l. less, and of drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs (n.o.d.) the imports were 232,620l., compared with 240,456l. Glycerin for manufactures shows a considerable decline from 6,000,550 lb. (116,787l.) to 3,953,635 lb. (76,234l.) in 1906; oilman's stores (n.o.d.) were 81,227l., compared with 94,947l., while common soap imports declined almost three million lb. to 12,009,998 lb. The colony of Natal imported medicines valued at 37,229l., against 40,433l., and of drugs and chemicals (n.o.d.) the imports declined to 95,480l., or 17,410l. less. The same tendency is shown in the Transvaal figures, the imports of medicines (not S.A. produce) being 41,162l., against 42,160l. in the preceding year; the Transvaal, however, increased her purchases from the other colonies, her imports of medicines (S.A. produce) being valued at 9,471l., against 8,095l.; other drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs (n.o.d.) were valued at 406,606l., against 405,227l., and a further 1,823l. of similar goods was imported from the other States in the Union, compared with 3,774l. in 1906. Glycerin for manufactures declined to 4,462,927 lb., or 1,434,570 lb. less. The Orange River Colony imported medicines valued at 10,851l., against 12,885l. in 1906, a further 6,568l. being obtained from her neighbouring States, this amount being an increase of 816l. on the 1906 figures. Drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs (n.o.d.) are represented by 41,987l., or 3,000l. less, the amount of similar products obtained within the Customs Union being 2,052l., against 2,987l. North-Western Rhodesia bought 808l. worth of drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs, a decline of 354l.; but Southern Rhodesia purchased similar goods to the extent of 39,281l., compared with 39,680l. These figures include 4,841l. for medicines alone, against 6,269l. in 1906. There is little indication of decay in any of these figures, and we should not be surprised if during the current year there was a distinct revival in South African business.

## Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Victoria.

**ASSISTANTS' SALARIES**—In two directions this matter is being brought forward. In Victoria, under the recently amended Factories and Shops Act, wages boards may be established to deal with the hours, conditions of labour, and salaries of persons employed in any business ordinarily carried on in shops—that is to say, an application may be made to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a wages board to fix these matters for chemists' assistants in Victoria. There is a possibility that the Shop Assistants' Union of Victoria may make an application for the appointment of a single wages board to deal with the conditions of labour of retail assistants in all classes of trade. Chemists' assistants would then be included without any special movement on their part. The Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia held a conference in Melbourne on January 14, when it was decided that the Federation should include chemists' assistants. This was the result

a letter sent to the conference by Mr. W. D. Williams, tail pharmacist, of Glenferrie. The position is such that the Federation secures registration under the Commonwealth law, starts a dispute in two States, applies to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for a Common Rule, and cures that Common Rule, chemists' assistants in all states will be included thereunder, whether they like it or not, unless they or their employers, or both, have taken organised steps to secure their exclusion by opposing the registration of the Federation or its rules.

**SALE OF INFANTS' FOOD.**—The charge against a grocer the Richmond Police Court, under the Pure Food Act, for selling Allenburs' No. 3 food has been concluded (see *d. & D.*, January 18, p. 76, and February 1, p. 179). The defence was admitted, and counsel for the defence pointed out that Mr. Firkins, representative of Messrs. Allen & Iburs, Ltd., had taken every possible step to comply with the regulations. From the time the regulations came into force all the food imported into Victoria had been duly labelled that the food was for the use of children of seven months and over. The tin of food, the object of the prosecution, was part of the stock of a grocer which had been purchased before the regulations came into force. Dr. Norris, Chairman of the Board of Health, was called as a witness for the defence. He said that the regulation as first formulated required that food containing unaltered starch should be sold specifically for children over seven months of age. Mr. Firkins had done everything in his power to secure compliance with the law. Witness said that while there was a general agreement that starchy foods are not suitable for children under the age of six months, there is a difference of opinion among physiologists as regards a month or two on either side. The Magistrates decided that a technical defence had been proved, and fined the defendant 10s., with 3s. 6s. 6d. costs. It was stated in court that nearly every chemist and grocer in Melbourne and suburbs had been visited to ascertain if any tins of the food labelled in the old manner were in stock, and a little over a hundred tins were recovered.

### American Notes. (From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**REPEALS.**—Dr. Irion, President of the Board of Health of Louisiana, has declared his intention of seeking the enactment of a law which would entirely prohibit druggists from filling prescriptions. The pharmacists of the State are in arms against this proposition, and at two or three conferences held with Dr. Irion they have insisted that no restrictions ought to be imposed except in the case of those prescriptions where narcotics are involved.

**DINNER TO PROFESSOR REMINGTON.**—One of the most delightful social events of the pharmaceutical year in New York was a dinner given on February 21 to Professor Jeph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, at the Union League Club, by twenty gentlemen interested in pharmacy. The dinner was served on a round table, which was covered with daffodils and Parma violets. Professor Charles F. Chandler (of Columbia University) and Mr. Edward French (President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy) were also guests, while Mr. B. T. Fairchild (Fairchild Bros. & Foster) acted as toastmaster. The speakers besides those named included Dr. H. H. Rusby (an) and Mr. Ewen McIntyre (Hon. President of the New York College of Pharmacy), Dr. W. Jay Schieffelin (Schieffelin & Co.), Mr. Thomas P. Cook (of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works), Mr. Albert Plant (Lehn & Pink), and Mr. Caswell A. Mayo (Editor of the "American Druggist"). Mr. S. W. Fairchild, who with Mr. H. N. Fraser arranged the dinner, was unfortunately too ill to attend. The speeches were all impromptu, and were mainly reminiscent. The menu-cards included, besides the title-page and menu, a handsome photograph of Professor Remington and a list of the guests and hosts. Besides those already mentioned, there were present as hosts Professor Coblenz, Dr. George C. Dikman, and Messrs. Macomb G. Foster, David O. Hynes, Horatio N. Fraser, Thomas F. Main, Thomas McElhenie, W. H. Raser, and Theodore Weicker.

### Colonial and Foreign News.

A LOAN SOCIETY of Austrian Apothekers has been formed with a capital of 53,500 kronen (2,229*l.*). Its object is to lend money to Austrian pharmacists—to holders of concessions, for instance, to enable them to fit up new pharmacies. Only Austrian apothekers can become members, the highest sum to be lent under ordinary circumstances being 20,000 kronen (833*l.*).

**IN FINLAND.**—The Association of Pharmacists of Finland has presented a petition to the Government asking for the prohibition of the importation of proprietaries or secret remedies. If the composition is disclosed by the manufacturers, such proprietaries as dietetic remedies, etc., may be allowed in, but the petitioners urge that the sale of these articles should be restricted to the pharmacies. The medical profession support the pharmacists in their petition, but action in the matter has been postponed.

**MINERAL WATERS IN SPAIN.**—Mineral waters are largely drunk in Spain, perhaps owing to the doubtful drainage in the majority of towns. Some of the best-known Spanish mineral waters are sold in plain glass bottles, but there is a high-class gaseous water sold in syphons by a Madrid firm; there are also innumerable small factories all over Spain where dirty syphon bottles with unhealthy-looking leaden spouts are used. Syphons on importation pay a duty of 30 pesetas gold per 100 kilos, with 20 per cent. tare.

**GERMAN UNION OF MANUFACTURERS.**—It is reported that the Export Union of German pharmacists and manufacturers in the pharmaceutical industry (referred to in the *C. & D.* some months ago) is not supported by F. Hoffmann La Roche & Cie., Grenzach; Aniline Manufacturing Co., Berlin; Chemical Industry Co., Basel; C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim-Waldhof; Nicolai & Co., Haematagon, Hanau a/M.; Dr. Theinhardt's Food Co., Cannstatt; Lysol Manufactory Schülke & Mayr, Hamburg; Gehe & Co., Dresden; and J. D. Riedel, Berlin.

**FOR SELLING ADULTERATED SAFFRON.**—The proprietor of an apothecary in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar has been condemned to pay a fine of 2*l.*, or four days' imprisonment, besides the costs of the analysis of the saffron. In his defence he contended that this saffron was sold only for colouring purposes, and was very seldom in request in his pharmacy. He also had the pure saffron corresponding to the tests of the Pharmacopoeia. The expert, however, declared that saffron was considered a condiment and a colouring agent, and was an article that under all circumstances should be free from admixtures.

**WOMAN IN PHARMACY.**—The Pharmaceutical statistics of Holland again show that the "pharma-sister" is slowly ousting the male as an assistant. In the 654 public pharmacies which existed on January 1, 1908, 1,122 assistants were employed, of which 841 were ladies; while in the 1,006 dispensaries in the hands of physicians 136 of the 151 assistants employed were members of the "weaker" sex. Of the total number of assistants (1,273) employed in Dutch pharmacies, no fewer than 977, or 76 per cent., were women. The State examination was passed last year by only 25 candidates, 8 being ladies; while of 210 who passed the assistants' examination the other sex claimed 165.

**THE NEW AUSTRIAN MEDICINE-TAX.**—comes into force from Feb. 1. The efforts of pharmacists have been almost entirely unavailing, and the fundamental principles have remained unaltered. No change has been made in the dispensing tax, except that a dispensing-fee of 20 heller for every medicament, exclusive of those supplied for public dispensaries, has again been granted. A new night-tax of 50 heller has been instituted to take effect from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., though prescriptions marked by a doctor "expeditio nocturna" are to be exempt from this tax. The taxes have only been rearranged in accordance with the latest market-prices, and no special increase has been made. They are to remain in force for an indefinite period, and not merely, as has hitherto been the case, for a calendar year. It is stated that from July 1 the Austrian Government intend to institute a half-yearly revision of taxes, when additional, or, if necessary, new regulations may be laid down.

## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**POISONS IN MANITOBA.**—On February 14 the Manitoba Legislature, sitting at Winnipeg, made a change in the Pharmaceutical Act, whereby carbolic acid was placed on the list of restricted poisons, and the sale of cocaine without a doctor's prescription absolutely forbidden.

**A WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION CASE.**—In the Superior Court at Sherbrooke, Que., proof was heard in an action brought by Mrs. Beaudry, of Capelton, against the Nichols Chemical Co. for \$3,000. The pursuer sought to recover the above amount owing to her son having died from inhaling gas from an acid-tank which he was ordered to clean out on December 21, 1906. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was taken *en délibéré*.

**LYMANS, LTD.**—A million-dollar company with this title, and head offices at Montreal, has been granted incorporation under letters patent, with authority to manufacture and to deal in all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise, including, more especially, all forms of liquids, drugs, spices, chemicals, patent and proprietary articles, scientific apparatus, surgical instruments, and druggists' sundries and supplies, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects above set forth, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company. The incorporators are Henry Herbert, Arthur, Walter Ernest, and Albert Clarence Lyman, and George Philip Watt, all of Montreal. The firm at present does business under the name of Lyman, Sons & Co., and for a whole century has been the foremost drug-house of the Dominion—in fact, it is one of the best-known drug concerns in America. An interesting sketch of the business appeared in the *C. & D.* of May 18, 1907 (p. 752).

## India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**MATCH FACTORIES IN INDIA.**—An interesting development of the industrial spirit among Indians is to be found in the Berar Match Manufactory Co., Ltd., at Ellichpur, which is entirely a native concern. Another factory at Kota in the Bilapur district is also now succeeding very well.

**SESAMUM IN BURMA.**—Next to the rice crop, the most important is that of til or sesamum. In 1901-2 there were 825,888 acres under cultivation, while the statistics for 1906-7 show 959,531 acres, a distinct increase. The oil is much used by Burmans in cooking.

**BRITISH TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.**—Negotiations are in progress, says Reuter, between Great Britain and Japan with regard to the use by Japanese firms of British trade-marks, concerning which complaints have been made by British traders in the Far East. There is reason to believe that an agreement will shortly be concluded for the protection of British trade-marks in China and Japan.

**PERSONAL.**—The representatives of many of the wholesale houses have planned their calls to coincide with the cold season in Rangoon, and there has been quite a rush of travellers. When the mail left the representatives of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, the Zenobia Perfumery Co., and the Sanitas Co., Ltd., were all working Burma.—Dr. E. M. de Souza, head of the firm of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., has returned to Rangoon after an absence of nine months.

**OLIVE-OIL IN JAPAN.**—Italian olive-oil producers have great hopes of extending their business with Japan. In 1906 Japan imported some 10,000 kilos. from Italy, but almost four times that amount was purchased from Spain, as well as important quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. The Japanese trade has proved remunerative, great facilities having been accorded to importers. A Japanese expert was present at the Milan Exhibition in 1906, and sent a number of samples of Italian olive-oil to the Government. These met with approval in Japan, and the result may be a large expansion of trade in that direction.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 12, 1908.)

"CHESS BRAND," and device of chess-board in triangle; for photographic papers. By the British Photo Paper Co., Ltd., Scott's Bridge Mills, Scott's Hill, Rickmansworth, Herts. 298,899.

"CREMOLIN," and device of circle; for a food for puppies. By A. F. Sherley, 48 Borough High Street, London, S.E. 298,084.

"EAU DE COLOGNE DOUBLE," and label device; for eau de Cologne. By Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Elogius Platz, 7 Pipinstrasse, Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany. 297,737.

"YOU CAN'T BEAT IR," with device of figure of girl with hand of cards; for perfumery, etc. By John Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 298,679.

"CRINSENE"; for a preparation for the hair. By J. A. Birmingham, 16 Main Street, Larne, co. Antrim, Ireland. 298,863.

"TOILATINE"; for perfumery and toilet articles, etc. By the Toilatine Co., 40 Old Bond Street, London, W. 299,151

"EXTASIA" and "FANTASMA"; for perfumery, toilet-articles, etc. By the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancs. 299,629, 299,630.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 19, 1908.)

"B. I," and device of these letters interlaced; for chemicals in Class 1. By the British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Cockshoots Road, Prescot, Lancs. 296,013.

"GONDOLA" (device of); for chemicals in Class 1. By P. Morris & Co. (Chester), 135 Foregate Street, Chester. 298,715.

"COLDJOINTINE" and "COLDWELDIT"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Felix Mayer, 51 Ebury Street, Westminster, S.W. 299,291, 299,292.

"LYDUS" and device of two brooms; for a composition in Class 2 for laying and absorbing dust. By Dusmo, Ltd., West Ham Lane, Stratford, London, E. 289,936.

"LIZARD"; for suspensory sticky fly-catchers. By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport, Cheshire. 299,516.

"PINKOBOLIC," and four label devices (no claim for "Pink" or for "Carbolic"); for a disinfectant soap. By Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancs. 297,222.

"ALTES ORIGINAL-MAMPE-HAUS GEGRÜNDET 1835" (on label device); for medicinal bitters. By F. J. Mampe, 4 Grosser Wall, Stargard, Pommern, Germany. 295,385.

"BURDIN'S RED BOTTLE," and label device (no claim for exclusive use of bottle device or of the words "Red Bottle"); for a medicine for human use. By Burdin's Red Bottle, Ltd., 117 Queen Street, Morley, Yorks. 296,709.

"EUCERIN" and "EUCERINTUM"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for perfumery, etc. By Hegeler & Brunings Fett- und Seifenwerke Aktien Gesellschaft, 145 Bremerstrasse, Aumund, near Vegesack, Germany. 297,268, 297,269, 297,270, 297,271.

Circular device; for a corn-eure. By T. Heaton, 364 Black-burn Road, Acreington. 298,014.

"SANICURA"; for goods in Class 3. By Max Lindner, 10 Bismarckplatz, Dresden, Germany. 298,096.

"THERALYPTOL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Alexander Rennie, Imperial Buildings, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, S.A. 298,182.

Device of black ball with white stripe; for pastilles, etc., in Class 3. By Königliche Regierung Abteilung für Direkte Steuern, Domanen und Forsten B., Wiesbaden, Germany. 298,888.

"OLIVE MALT," and facsimile signature written across in red and black; for a medicine. By William Farmer & Sons, 1 Rokeye Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow. 299,110.

"AMMOGEN"; for a medicine. By H. Grantley & Co., 28 Sackville Street, London, W. 298,421.

"CREMOGEN"; for goods in Class 3. By the Trommer Co., Ltd., 27-28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. 299,162.

"OSTONIT"; for waxes in Class 4. By Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co., Ltd., 23 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 299,510.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Case.

BEECHAM v. PROSSER & Co.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Joyce,

Mr. Martelli, K.C., mentioned this case. He stated that Mr. Ward, on behalf of the defendants (Messrs. Prosser & Co., of Birmingham) was prepared to submit to a perpetual injunction restraining them, their servants and agents, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff, and to pay a small sum as damages and the costs of the action.

His Lordship (who remarked that he expected this result) assented to the order proposed.

### County Court Cases.

#### A GLASS-WARE CASE.

In the City of London Court on February 27, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Messrs. R. Johnstone & Co., manufacturers, 93 Fore Street, E.C., sought to recover 3*l.* 6*s.* from Mr. J. J. Hicks, scientific-instrument maker, 8 Hatton Garden, London, for glass-ware. On November 14, 1905, plaintiffs received from the defendant an order to make two kinds of measuring-glasses, one an 8-in. glass and the other a 5-in. glass. A sample was supplied, and the defendant said that the glass was to have a conical bottom, with graduations marked upon them all the way up. Now the defendant said that the glasses supplied would not hold as much as the sample after allowing for the difference in the conical bottom. An 8-in. glass was a measure of capacity and not of height. Plaintiffs, on the other hand, said an 8-in. glass referred to the height and not the capacity. Their glasses were 8 in. in height. Judge Rentoul found for the defendant, with costs.

#### ON HIS FATHER'S ACCOUNT.

At the Blackburn County Court on March 2, before Judge Hans Hamilton, Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, manufacturing chemists, sued H. P. Pagram, of Blackpool, who carries on the business of oil-merchant in Hyde Road, Manchester, for 8*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for goods supplied. John Thomas Lancaster, the plaintiff firm's representative, stated that an order was received from defendant by post for certain goods to the value named, to be placed to his account. The firm sent the account to the defendant; but he contested it, and stated that it belonged to his father, who, prior to his bankruptcy last year, was at the head of the firm later taken over by his son.

The son now denied that the goods were for his own use, and declared that the words "my account" in his letter were figurative, and not true in substance. At that period he said he was merely acting in his father's employ, and received a weekly wage for his services. His father was, at that time, a member of the Town Council at Blackpool, and Messrs. Booth & Openshaw supplied goods that Council direct. On other orders they secured from different bodies his father received a commission.

The Judge pointed out that the goods in question were sent from Mr. Pagram's business, and the son replied that they acted as general agents, and were not confined to one class of article.

The Judge said it was clear to his mind that Mr. Pagram, jun., ordered the goods from Messrs. Booth & Openshaw. If, in his correspondence, the man had made a mistake, as he claimed he did, that was not his account. He gave a verdict for plaintiffs.

#### THE HORSE THAT WAS NO HORSE.

In the Clerkenwell County Court on February 29, before Judge Edge, Messrs. J. H. Peek & Co., Ltd., of St. George's Road, Holloway, sued Allen Dixon, trading as London and Provincial Horse Medicine Co., 138 Stoke Newington Road, N., for 3*l.* 10*s.* the balance of account for painting a sign, showing a horse, which defendant used as an advertisement in connection with his horse-medicine business at the various shows he attended. Defendant contended that the painting was bad. He had had it repainted, and had paid 1*l.* for the work. The Judge said the defendant should have brought the sign into court. He accepted the statement that plaintiffs' manager agreed to defendant

having it repainted by another artist. For that defendant had paid the artist 1*l.*, which must be allowed. The verdict would be for plaintiffs for 2*l.* 10*s.*

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re H. C. A. L. WOLTERECK*, Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., Consulting Chemist.—This debtor attended on March 3 before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination. After giving evidence in the course of which he said that his failure was due to his inability to find sufficient capital for producing sulphate of ammonia by synthesis, and to bring the Chemical Proprietary Co., Ltd., to a paying stage, the examination was concluded.

*Re THOMAS HERBERT HILLS*, Manufacturing Chemist, Creek Street, Deptford.—The statement of affairs shows gross liabilities amounting to 36,317*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, of which 16,369*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* is unsecured, and the assets are estimated to realise 134*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* It appears that the debtor in 1891 entered the employ of an uncle, who traded as F. C. Hills & Co., manufacturing chemists, at Creek Street, Deptford. In 1894 his relative died, leaving him about 1,400*l.*, and he became manager of the business, which, in 1899, he purchased, including book-debts, for 24,000*l.*, of which 14,000*l.* remained on mortgage of the freehold premises, the balance being as to a part found by a cousin, as to 3,000*l.* by his sisters, and 2,000*l.* by himself. The business was continued as F. C. Hills & Co. until December 1904, when it was closed, the mortgagees and certain relatives settling all the trade liabilities thereof. In 1905 debtor entered into a contract for the purchase of certain land at Blackheath for 1,600*l.*, of which 1,200*l.* was provided on mortgage by the petitioning creditors, who now claim to be partly secured, although he (the debtor) maintains they are fully-secured creditors. Until 1906 he was without occupation, but then took upon lease a riverside site at Charlton at 420*l.* a year. He was unable to pay the principal rent, and the premises were subsequently assigned to one of the tenants thereof, who had paid rent owing to the superior landlord. The failure is ascribed to the stoppage of the Deptford business owing to litigation, losses in connection with the riverside site at Charlton, and the debtor's inability to obtain a purchaser for the land at Blackheath. The debtor says that he has kept proper books of account during the time that he has been in business, but these have not yet been produced. The following are creditors: King, Wigg & Robertson, London (4,250*l.*); Misses Hill, Hextable (3,000*l.*); Schumaker & Co., Ltd., Charlton (112*l.*); fully-secured creditors (1,920*l.*). Partly secured creditor: Trustees of E. H. Hills, London (security 18,000*l.*) (27,000*l.*). Contingent liability: — Randall, Westgate-on-Sea (not expected to rank) (28*l.*).

## Deed of Arrangement.

*BRIGGS, BERT*, trading as a chemist at 5 and 7 Church Street, Rotherham.—Trustee, W. H. Copley, Moorgate Street, Rotherham, chartered accountant. Dated February 20; filed February 26. Liabilities unsecured 709*l.*; estimated net assets 270*l.* The following are creditors: W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (31*l.*); Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd. (15*l.*); May Roberts & Co. (25*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (14*l.*); J. G. Murdoch & Co., Ltd. (27*l.*); G. Wilton, Son & Co., Ltd., Doncaster (15*l.*); Meredith Roberts & Co., Hull (10*l.*); Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool (10*l.*); Robinson & Co., Ltd., Manchester (11*l.*); H. Garnett & Co., Ltd., Rotherham (23*l.*); Heath Bros., Salford (10*l.*); Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington (20*l.*); G. Coverdale, Ltd., York (285*l.*); Coverdale's Poultry Powder, Ltd. (11*l.*); Bleasdales, Ltd., York (30*l.*)

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

*BUTCHER, G. S., and SIMMONS, E. H.*, chemists and druggists, Salford, Lancashire, under the style of Butcher & Simmons.

*FRYER, A. S., FRYER, A., and McDOWELL, H. F.*, manufacturing chemists, etc., Leeds, under the style of the Leeds Laboratory Co.; so far as regards H. F. McDowell.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

*ALEXANDER, ADOLPHUS B.*, Langham Street, Portland Place, London, W., dentist.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

*KILPIN, CHARLES EDWARD* (carrying on business as Lemmon & Kilpin), Brighton, Sussex, druggist—discharge suspended for two years, ending November 15, 1909.

## New Companies and Company News

**BUDDEN & CO., LTD.**—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 5 per cent. preference). Objects: To take over the business of chemists and druggists carried on by W. Budden and F. Budden, as Budden & Co., or the City Drug Co., at 26 London Road, 44 Dale Street, 4 Elliott Street, 341 Upper Parliament Street, 68 Lodge Lane, 133 Kirkland Road, 137 Kensington, 19 St. James' Place, 160 Walton Breck Road, 101 St. Mary's Road, Garston, 2 Frazer Place, and 14 Clayton Square, all in Liverpool; 67 Stanley Road, and 193 Derby Road, Bootle; and 44 Victoria Road, Seacombe. No initial public issue. Registered office, 26 London Road, Liverpool.

**BORAX PROPERTIES, LTD.**—Capital 130,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt two agreements with the United African Explorations, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, and distillers of and dealers in borax, boracic acid, boracite, and other similar substances, chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: A. J. Pegg, 30 Clitheroe Road, Clapham, S.W., clerk; R. F. Cotton, 108 Hillingdon Street, Camberwell, S.E., clerk; J. R. Beckett, 106 Norfolk Road, Ilford, clerk; F. T. Carter, 34 Ramsden Road, Friern Barnet, accountant; C. W. Stepney, 94 Twickenham Road, Leytonstone, N.E., clerk; C. F. Palmer, 68 Palmerston House, E.C., secretary; and W. T. John, 37 Sackville Street, W., secretary.

**ROWAN & SON, LTD.**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, antiseptics, deodorants, soaps, horse and cattle foods, medicines, embrocations, sheep-dips, washes, powders, veterinary soaps, ointments, harness and hoof oils, etc. The first subscribers are: T. Rowan, 9 Plymouth Road, Penyfford, disinfectant manufacturer; T. W. Rowan, Spring Hill, Wellingborough, gentleman; C. F. Killar, 2 Froginal Parade, Finchley Road, N.W., director; H. Rowan, 12 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, N., traveller; S. T. W. Greenhill, 7 Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W., merchant; R. C. Jackson, 49 Rosebery Road, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.E., merchant; and H. Woodland, 46 Kynaston Road, Thornton Heath, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

**DOUGLAS & CO., LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business assets of J. H. H. Douglas and E. H. Clark carried on at 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, dentists, opticians, etc. The first subscribers are: J. H. H. Douglas, 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, druggist's manager; Mrs. F. A. Douglas, 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham; G. J. Williams, Garnlywd, Macsteg, Glam, pharmaceutical chemist; J. T. Lawes, Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham, manager; E. H. Clark, 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, chemist; Mrs. C. L. Clark, 59 Alexander Road, Acocks Green; and Miss E. L. Douglas, 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

**BUYERS' ASSOCIATION (1908), LTD.**—Capital 31,500*l.*, in 30,000 1*l.* preferred ordinary shares and 30,000 1*s.* deferred ordinary shares. Objects: To carry on the business, *inter alia*, of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs and chemicals, and the business of universal providers. Minimum cash subscription half the shares offered to the public. The first directors are the Hon. G. Keppel (chairman), Sir Anthony Compton-Thornhill, Bart., R. J. Gibson (managing director of Mappin & Webb, Ltd.), and the Hon. C. White. Qualification, 500 shares. Remuneration (except managing director) 100*l.* each per annum and (including the managing director) 10 per cent. of the net profits after paying the dividend on the preferred ordinary shares and placing to reserve fund 12½ per cent. of the remaining profits until the same shall equal the nominal value of the shares issued, divisible. Secretary and office, M. F. L. Tringham, 7 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**C. E. UNDERHILL & CO., LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, dealers in salts, alkalis, drugs, medicines, and pharmaceutical, chemical, surgical, scientific, photographic, and optical materials and appliances, to employ qualified persons to act on the company's behalf as chemists, dentists, and opticians, etc. The first subscribers are: C. E. Underhill, Commercial Street, Gunnislake, druggist and grocer; F. Underhill, 7 Sutherland Road, Plymouth, printer and publisher; J. W. Underhill, 1 Sea View Villas, Plymouth, butcher; E. R. Underhill, 43 Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth, stationer; Mrs. A. M. Lagassick, Lodore, Blackhall Road, Exeter; W. T. Underhill, Lodore, Blackhall Road, Exeter, gentleman; and Mrs. F. A. Underhill, Commercial

Street, Gunnislake. No initial public issue. C. E. Underhill is managing director, with 20*l.* per annum. Registered office, Commercial Street, Gunnislake, Cornwall.

**A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO., LTD.**—The directors announce dividend of 1 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 16*l.* per cent. for the year, carrying 8,000*l.* to reserve, writing 250*l.* cost of extension of offices, and carrying 3,031*l.* forward.

**INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.**—The directors recommend, after making provision for the preference dividend 1,135*l.* for depreciation and carrying 1,185*l.* to reserve, final dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, which with the interim dividend, will make 6 per cent. for the year carrying forward 1,868*l.*

**UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.**—In view of the fact that the results of 1907 show a decrease of 48,500*l.*, as compared with the net profit of 393,294*l.* in 1906, the official statement as to extent of expenditure shows that the company is following out a policy of keeping up to date in machinery, etc., and recent improvements include electrical equipment, which is a heavy item. The preliminary announcement as to the financial side of the undertaking was given in last week's issue (p. 326).

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.**—The report for the year ended December 31 last states that there is a profit of 73,253 compared with a profit of 75,004*l.* for the year 1906. After adding 8,510*l.* brought forward, and deducting the dividend of 15*l.* per share paid in September last, there remained December 31, 1907, a disposable sum of 53,638*l.* The directors recommend that this balance shall be dealt with by writing off for depreciation of buildings and plant 10,000*l.*, applying 37,500*l.* in payment of a dividend of 20*l.* per share, free tax, thus making 35*l.* per share for 1907, and carrying forward 6,138*l.* The directors consider it unnecessary to increase present either the reserve or insurance funds, as each now stands at 100,000*l.* The directors state that the decrease 1,751*l.* in profits is due not so much to a diminution of the company's output of their various manufactures as to competition so frequently referred to on former occasions and also in some measure to the higher price of the raw material, so that the rate of profit has somewhat diminished. The capital expenditure for 1907 amounted to 18,129*l.* for buildings, as against 5,493*l.* in 1906.

**T. & H. SMITH, LTD.**—The annual report of the directors to be presented to the fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders at Edinburgh on March 9, states that the profit for the year ended December 30 last, after charging directors' fees and making provision for bad debts, is 7,005*l.* Os. To this is added the balance brought forward from last year (293*l.* 10s. 4d.), interim dividend paid on the preference shares for the half-year to March 31, 1907 (1,579*l.* 8s. 4d.) is deducted, leaving a balance at credit of profit-and-loss account 5,719*l.* 2s. 3d. This sum the directors recommend should be applied in paying dividend on the preference shares for the half-year to September 30, 1907 (1,584*l.* 7s. 6d.); dividend on the ordinary shares of 3 per cent. per annum, free of tax (1,950*l.*); in extinguishing the sum at the debit of preliminary expenses account (310*l.* 3s. 3d.); in depreciating Belle Vue Works, Law Junction (1,000*l.*)—leaving a balance 374*l.* 11s. 6d. to be carried forward to next year. The want of accommodation at the company's works at Canonmills for some time past been keenly felt, and has occupied the attention of the board, with the result that they some time ago secured extensive premises at Gorgie. These premises are now being adapted to the company's requirements, when they are completed operations hitherto carried on at Canonmills will be transferred to the new property. In accounts now presented this asset appears under the head of "New Premises at Gorgie," and meantime, and when removal has been completed, it has been deemed advisable that the old works stand at the present book value.

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.**—The report of the directors for the year 1907 states that the interest on debenture stock and dividend on preference shares, also interim dividend on ordinary shares in July last, and fees and salaries to senior and junior directors respectively have been duly provided for, and there remains an available balance for further dividend on ordinary shares of 4,760*l.* The directors recommend that the latter should be at a rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the second half of 1907. This dividend, with the interim dividend of 7½ cent. per annum declared in July for the first six months, makes a dividend of 6½ per cent. for the year on the ordinary capital, and leaves a balance to be carried forward 1,010*l.* 7s. The volume of business considerably increased during 1907, in spite of a great shrinkage in the sale of seasonal articles owing to the cold and wet weather which prevailed during the summer, and higher rates of interest prevailing towards the end of the year restricted trade in many directions. The item in the balance-sheet of freehold and leasehold properties is increased by the acquisition of small freehold adjoining the premises in Bartholomew Close.

ondon, to accommodate the constantly increasing business. Mortgages have been decreased by a sum of 2,000*l.* paid off. The preliminary expenses of the company have now been written off. The National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, in which the company is a large preference shareholder, had a very large business in 1907. Their first balance-sheet is satisfactory, and they duly paid their preference dividend 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. F. Harwood Lescher retired December 31, and the London business is now under the management of Mr. E. A. Webb (senior director) and Mr. T. Edward Lescher and Mr. Harold E. Webb (junior directors). The two latter during the past five years spent a large portion of their time travelling abroad in the interests of the company, and are now settled at home. Sir Edward Evans, Mr. T. Edward Lescher, and Mr. K. W. E. Evans retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The profit-and-loss account shows a trading profit (after providing for the expenses named) of 31,858*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The annual meeting will be held on March 6 at 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

## Births.

**DAY.**—At the Alverstone Pharmacy, Stoke Road, Gostock, on February 28, the wife of William George Day (Day & Day, chemists), of a daughter.

**GEDDES.**—At Main Street, Aberchirder, on March 1, the wife of Charles S. Geddes, chemist, of a son.

## Marriages.

**ASHWELL—HERINGTON.**—At the Church of St. Nicholas, Cle Abbey, London, E.C., on February 27, by the Rev. C. W. Kelly, M.A., Rector, Percy Ashwell, of Eaton Bray, and Winifred Herington, chemist and druggist, daughter of Mr. J. H. Herington, chemist, of Dunstable, Beds.

**GREEN—FAHERTY.**—At St. Francis Church, Wrexham (Ad. Handsworth, on February 26, Harold Walter Green, chemist and druggist, to Winifred Faherty, both of Handsworth, Birmingham.

## Deaths.

**COWAN.**—At 6 High Street, Thurso, on February 26, Mr. Hugh James Cowan, J.P., of Hugh Cowan, Ltd., aged fifty-eight. Mr. Cowan was the only son of the late Mr. Hugh Cowan, chemist, and served his apprenticeship with his father, afterwards succeeding to the business and turning it into a limited company. He took an active part as a Liberal in political matters in Cuthness, as well as in local municipal affairs, and was instrumental in obtaining the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in Thurso in 1872. Mr. Cowan's death was sudden. He was a bachelor, and is survived by an only sister.

**FARMER.**—At Stantonbury, Bucks, on February 24, Mr. Charles Adolphe Farmer, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-four. Mr. Farmer was the eldest son of the late Mr. Farmer, of Putney, and leaves a widow and two children.

**GRAY.**—At Montreal, on February 18, Mr. Henry R. Gray, pharmacist, aged sixty-nine.

**HARLEY.**—At 31 Pembroke Road, Dublin, last week, Mr. Robert William Harley, L.R.C.P.I., aged sixty-seven. Dr. Harley had been closely identified with Irish pharmacy. Prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 he carried on an apothecary's shop in Upper Baggot Street, which he subsequently sold to Mr. Henry Conyngham, pharmaceutical chemist, who later on removed the business to its present position on the opposite side of the street. In the early days of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland Dr. Harley was an examiner for the Society's licence.

**HUNT.**—At Woking, on February 23, Mr. Richard Hunt, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly in business at Winchester, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Hunt went to Winchester in 1860, having previously been in business in London and in Abingdon. He carried on business at Winchester until his retirement in 1892.

**QUIBELL.**—At the Grove, Balderton, Newark, on February 19, Mr. Thomas Oliver Quibell, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four. Mr. Quibell was a son of the late Mr. William Quibell and the senior partner and chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Quibell Bros., Ltd., chemical manufacturers and agricultural seed-merchants, Newark. He was registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1863, as having been in business before the passing of the Act. Mr. Quibell was a prominent Wesleyan, and had filled every office in the Newark Circuit open to a Wesleyan layman. For over forty years he had been a local preacher. He is survived by Mrs. Quibell, three daughters, and one son.

**SANDERSON.**—The death took place on February 28 of Mr. William Sanderson, chemist and druggist, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. W. & E. Sanderson, chemists, North Street, Crowland, after a few days' illness, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Sanderson was widely known throughout the district and highly respected.

**SPEDDING.**—At Stromness, Orkney, on February 26, Mr. James Sands Spedding, chemist and druggist, who was in business as such before the 1868 Act was passed. Aged seventy-three, Mr. Spedding had retired from the business which he had carried on in Stromness for many years, and was succeeded by Mr. George McDiarmid. He was highly esteemed in the district, and a memorial Masonic service was held by Lodge Mercantile Marine, No. 453, to his memory, a large gathering of the brethren being present.

**YOUNG.**—At Oakham, Rutlandshire, on February 26, Mr. Frank Davidson Young, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Young was apprenticed with Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Nethergate, Dundee. He was afterwards in business in the Overgate, Dundee, and subsequently in Arbroath and in Paisley.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE Central Drug Stores have been opened at 283 Liverpool Road, Islington, N.

MR. T. BURCHELL has opened a new drug-store at 7 High Street, Netherton, Dudley.

BARRAY, LTD., chemists, are about to open premises at 210 High Street, Tooting.

THE Bedford Drug Stores have been opened at 49 Theobalds Road, Holborn, W.C.

MR. A. ASHBY, of Bristol, has bought the business of Messrs. Lands & Co., of Newhall.

MR. W. J. CAMPBELL, chemist and druggist, is about to open new premises at 18 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush.

MR. J. WIDGERY, chemist and druggist, of Colborne Road, Westbourne Park, has opened a branch at 442 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

MR. E. P. DOWNING, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business formerly belonging to Mr. G. C. Owen, at Welwyn, Herts.

MR. W. JONES, chemist and druggist, is starting a new business at 82 Whippendell Road, Watford, which will be known as the "Cassiobury Pharmacy."

MR. T. W. COLSON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. H. C. Brown, chemist, at 390 High Street North, Manor Park, London, E.

MESSRS. J. D. RIEDEL, Berlin, have opened London offices at 8 Harp Lane, E.C. Dr. Richard Weiss, F.C.S., has been appointed manager of the English establishment.

THE business formerly carried on by Mr. P. J. W. Barker at 18 Trafalgar Street, Brighton, has now been transferred to, and will in future be carried on by, his mother, Mrs. P. Barker.

THE General Medical Council's income in 1907 amounted to 6,087*l.* 6*s.*, and its expenses were the same. At present there is a surplus of 1,260*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* from the B.P. 1893 and the Addendum of 1900.

## Personalities.

MR. R. FITZHUGH, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, has been reappointed an overseer of the poor for the City of Nottingham.

MR. O. R. DAWSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has been re-elected Hon. Treasurer of the Hants Female Orphan Asylum, at Southampton, for the thirty-fourth year in succession.

MR. GEORGE F. MERSON, Ph.C., F.C.S., Kilmarnock, N.B., has resigned his membership of the Pharmacy Committee appointed to advise the British Pharmacopœia Committee.

MR. P. H. BURTON, chemist and druggist, 397 Cambridge Road, E., has been elected to the Bethnal Green Borough Council; he, with a colleague, capturing two seats for the Municipal Reformers.

MR. F. E. JOHNSON, F.C.S., manufacturing and consulting chemist, is no longer connected with the Alpine Disinfectant Co., of 9 Scale Lane, Hull, but has re-opened his office at 9 Prince Street, Hull.

MR. L. B. ROSS, F.C.S., Ph.C., Driffield, lectured before the Driffield Ratepayers' Association on February 28 on the Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1907. Mr. Ross is a member of the Small Holdings and Allotments Committee of the East Riding County Council.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS, M.P., and Mr. W. Pearce, M.P., supported the "Votes for Women" Bill last week, having with them in the same lobby Mr. A. Cross, M.P. Among those in the "Opposition Lobby" were Sir J. Brunner and Mr. J. F. Brunner. Mr. R. Winfrey did not vote.

An excellent article on "Girls as Chemists" appears in the current issue of the "Girls' Realm." It is contributed by Mr. J. E. Walden, of the Westminster College of Pharmacy, and there are two good illustrations of girl pupils at work in the College, and two others of a London girl chemist at work in her own shop.

"THE SPHINX" for March contains a report of a remarkably eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Alfred Bowne Scott, of Scott & Bowne, by Mr. Ralston Balch, President of the Sphinx Club, at last month's meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Balch said :

In Alfred Bowne Scott there breathed a character which it is no exaggeration to say was that of a prince among men. Those who knew him loved him; those who knew of him admired and respected him, and they were hundreds and thousands in all parts of the world. . . . Whatever he did for himself was always for his own side, and he declined resolutely and continuously to attack his adversary. He did not think that was necessary to success, and he thought it was more gentlemanly and more honourable as an advertiser not to do so. Years ago, in South America, when he had placed a large appropriation through an advertising agency for the papers of that country, the advertisements duly appeared, the vouchers were sent forward, and everything seemed to be in order. At the end of a few months letters began to be received asking when the money was coming. He saw what that meant and that same day he sent a cheque to every single newspaper on the list for the amount that was owing, and when this was done he attempted to find the man who had swindled him. That was ever his method of doing business.

Mr. Balch's speech was a fine oratorical effort and greatly impressed the company.

DR. JOHN SHAW, 32 New Cavendish Street, W., Dr. Caleb W. Saleeby, and Dr. H. F. Briggs, Bournemouth, have requested the General Medical Council to remove their names from the Medical Register. The Executive Committee have agreed to the requests of the two latter, and have referred Dr. Shaw's application to the next meeting of the Council.

MR. H. A. WOOLNOUGH, of the Sedgley and Woolnough Proprietary, Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, left London on Wednesday to catch the *Mongolia* at Marseilles, *en route* for Fremantle, and thence to Melbourne and Sydney. Mr. Woolnough has been nearly three months in England, and has secured a considerable number of agencies for his firm. These include Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Meggeson & Co., Ltd., Spurway et Cie., Crowden & Garrod, Ltd., Cantor, Peterson, & Co., J. J. Hicks (except New

South Wales), and C. H. Huish & Co., besides agencies for surgical dressings and various kinds of druggists' sundries. At Fremantle Mr. Woolnough will be met by Mr. Frank E. Acutt, who left by the *Himalaya* a fortnight since.

DR. JULIUS LEWKOWITSCH, M.A., F.I.C., who has just been elected Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, is a consulting chemist and chemical engineer, and the leading authority in this country on fats and oils. He was born in Prussia in 1857, and after the usual preliminary education in a classical Gymnasium passed to the Breslau University, where he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1879. For one year after this he was an assistant in a public analyst's laboratory, and then went to Strasburg to study mathematics, and worked in the botanical, zoological, and chemical laboratories, obtaining the Oberlehrer diploma. He next, for one year, taught mathematics and natural science in a Real Gymnasium in Berlin, then worked privately at research work, the chief subject being the resolution of mandelic acid, lactic acid, and glyceric acid into optically active isomerides. Next he became a research chemist for a group of tar and petroleum works, and was instrumental in introducing several new or improved processes; then, after managing a tar-works near Brunswick for a short time, Dr. Lewkowitsch came to England and became technical manager of Messrs. Watson's soap-works at Leeds. Here he improved the process for recovering glycerin from soap-lye, and was the first to produce chemically pure glycerin from this source. This fact reminds us of the important paper which the doctor presented to the Leeds meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1890, in which he showed that instead of trying to free glycerin from arsenic, it is better and cheaper to prevent the arsenic from getting into the glycerin by using arsenic-free materials. In 1895 Dr. Lewkowitsch commenced practice as a consulting chemist, with headquarters in Manchester and offices in London, but three years later he came to London for good, having a laboratory in Priory Road, West Hampstead, and offices in Queen Victoria Street, City. To many pharmacists Dr. Lewkowitsch is known solely through his two-volume book "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Waxes," which is now in the third edition. It is noteworthy that this book is also published in German and French. "The Laboratory Companion to Fats and Oils Industries" is a smaller work, consisting of tables of numerical values of fats and oils. This is also published in German. He also contributes to Meyer's "Jahrbuch der Chemie" the portion dealing with the technology of fats and petroleum. The sections of Fats and Oils in Lungs's "Chemisch-technische Untersuchungen" have come from his pen. Dr. Lewkowitsch has contributed over a hundred papers to technical societies, the bulk being on his favourite subject of fats and oils. In 1904 he delivered the Cantor Lectures on "Oils and Fats: Their Uses and Applications," before the Society of Arts. For his contribution to the Chemical Catalogue of the British Section of the St. Louis Exhibition he received a silver medal. Dr. Lewkowitsch is connected with most of the chemical organisations in this country; he has served on the councils of the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, and the Society of Public Analysts, and for many years in various capacities done good work for the Society of Chemical Industry. In 1890 he became a naturalised British subject. The portrait given with this note is an excellent likeness of the doctor, except that the serious face is hardly characteristic. Dr. Lewkowitsch is known amongst his friends as the personification of *bonhomie*, and is scarcely ever seen without a smile. He can amuse with song and anecdote, and his election as Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry is an exceedingly popular one.



DR. J. LEWKOWITSCH.

## Draft of a Bill to Amend the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 to 1898.

[Adopted by the Pharmaceutical Council (G.B.) this week.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Schedule A. to the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (which specifies the articles to be deemed poisons within the meaning of that

Amendment of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121. Schedule A. Act), is hereby repealed, and the schedule to this Act shall be substituted therefor; but nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or amending the provisions of Section II. of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, under which articles may be added to the Schedule of Poisons.

2. (1) Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is personally conducted by himself or by some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and unless the diploma or certificate of qualification of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises, be guilty of an offence under section fifteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

(2) The provisions of section sixteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enables the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue his business so long as such business is personally conducted by a duly qualified assistant shall be construed as enabling such executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on the business during the term of the trust or administration if and so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on, the business is personally conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist or druggist, and the diploma or certificate of qualification of the person by whom the business is so conducted is conspicuously exhibited in the premises; provided that nothing in this Act, or in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall be construed as empowering any executor, administrator, or trustee, acting as aforesaid, and not being a duly registered Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist to take use or exhibit any of the titles reserved by the Pharmacy Acts to persons registered under those Acts.

3. For the purposes of the Pharmacy Acts a body corporate, or, in Scotland, a firm or co-partnership, of which any

Application of Pharmacy Acts to Companies. member or partner is not a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, shall be deemed to be in the same position as executors, administrators, and trustees of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as set forth in sub-section 2 of section 2 of this Act, and shall be subject to the same conditions in every respect, and to the same consequences in every case in which the prescribed conditions or any of them are not fulfilled.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act any act or omission which would be an offence under the Pharmacy Offences. Act, 1852, or the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or under this Act, when committed by an individual or person shall, if committed by any person in the employment of any body corporate, or of any firm, or co-partnership, be deemed to be an offence by such body corporate, firm, or co-partnership, and any body corporate, or any firm, or co-partnership, committing any such offence shall be liable to the penalty provided for the same by the said Acts.

(2) Except where in this Act it is otherwise provided, any penalties incurred under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act, or the Pharmacy Act, 1852, or the Pharmacy Act, 1868, may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for recovery of penalties under that Act.

5. On and after the day of 1910 it shall not be lawful for any Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist to use or exhibit any qualification under the Pharmacy Acts in connection with any name other than his

own, and on and after the before-mentioned date it shall not be lawful for any body corporate or any firm, co-partnership or association of persons to take, use, or exhibit any title of qualification under the Pharmacy Acts, except as provided for in Section 3 of this Act. Any person, body corporate, firm, co-partnership, or association of persons contravening the provisions of this Section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for each offence.

6. The Registrar appointed by virtue of section four of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and section eight of the Pharmacy

Power of Enquiry. Act, 1868, may from time to time, either by himself as Registrar or by some other person authorised by him in writing for the purpose, enquire of any person in charge of any premises where poison is sold or medicines are dispensed the name of the owner of the business and the name of the person who is conducting the business and may make such other enquiries respecting the conduct of the business as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts and this Act, and it shall be unlawful for the person to whom such enquiry or enquiries may be addressed to neglect or refuse to furnish the information requested (by writing signed by him if required).

(2) Any person who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the information requested by the Registrar or his authorised Agent as aforesaid, or who shall furnish false information shall upon a summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace in England or the Sheriff in Scotland be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for the first offence and to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for the second or any subsequent offence.

7. The power of making byelaws conferred by section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be deemed to include the power of making byelaws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say) :—

(a) Requiring persons desirous of presenting themselves for examination by the said society to produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination;

(b) Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered;

(c) Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connexion with the qualifying examination, and dividing such examination into two parts.

8. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with or abrogate any of the rights reserved by section sixteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or by section one of the Pharmacy Act, 1869.

9. In this Act "poison," shall mean a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; "premises" shall include any booth or vehicle from which a poison is retailed; "Pharmaceutical Chemist" and "Chemist and Druggist," shall have the meanings assigned to them by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and the Pharmacy Act, 1868, respectively.

Extent of 10. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

11. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act, 1908, and may be cited together with the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as the Pharmacy Acts, Short title. 1852 to 1908.

### SCHEDULE.

#### PART 1.

Arsenic, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. of arsenic.

Aconite, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.05 per cent. of aconite alkaloids.

Alkaloids.—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; also all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. of belladonna alkaloids.  
 Cantharides, and its poisonous derivatives.  
 Coea, any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 1.0 per cent. of coea alkaloids.  
 Corrosive sublimate, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.2 per cent. of corrosive sublimate.  
 Cyanide of potassium, and all poisonous cyanides; also all preparations of such articles.  
 Diachylon-plaster in the unspread form.  
 Emetic tartar, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 1.0 per cent. of emetic tartar.  
 Ergot of rye, and all preparations containing ergot of rye.  
 Glucosides.—All poisonous glucosides.  
 Nux vomica, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.2 per cent. of strichnine.  
 Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 1.0 per cent. of morphine.  
 Prussic acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. of prussic acid.  
 Savin and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

## PART 2.

Acetanilide.  
 Almonds, essential oil of.  
 Cantharides, tincture of, and all vesicating preparations or admixtures of.  
 Carbolic acid, and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use as sheep-wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparations are intended.  
 Chloral hydrate.  
 Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform.  
 Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 0.1 per cent., but less than 1 per cent. of coca alkaloids.  
 Digitalis.  
 Mercuric iodide.  
 Mercuric sulphocyanide.  
 Oxalic acid.  
 Poppies, all preparations of (*Papaver Somniferum*).  
 Precipitate, red, and all oxides of mercury.  
 Precipitate, white.  
 Strophanthus.  
 Sulphonate.  
 All poisons, preparations or admixtures of poisons included in Parts 1 and 2 of this schedule, where specific limitations are not mentioned.  
 The following poisons, and all preparations or admixtures of them, providing they do not contain more than the percentage strength of alkaloids, or poisonous substances specifically mentioned in Part 1 of this schedule.  
 Aconite.  
 Arsenic.  
 Belladonna.  
 Corrosive sublimate.  
 Emetic tartar.  
 Nux vomica.  
 Opium.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representatives.)

## THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

THE Earl of Crewe placed on the House of Lords' Papers issued on Wednesday morning a notice to the effect that a motion for the second reading of this measure would be taken on Thursday, March 5. Apart from his Lordship's remarks in moving the second reading it is not anticipated that there will be a formal debate. His Lordship will probably explain the company clauses of the Bill, which were the subject of discussion when it was last before their Lordships two years ago.

[We have arranged to insert a report of the proceedings in the Coloured Supplement to this issue, as these pages must go to press before the report can be set in type, this arrangement being adopted so as not to delay the publication of this issue.—EDITOR.]

The second reading being agreed to, the Earl of Crewe will move that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee, consisting of five members of each House. Negotiations have been proceeding during the past week in regard to the representative of the Commons on this Committee, and I understand that Mr. Idris, M.P., has been nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to represent

registered chemists on the Committee. The manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural preparations and company chemists are to be allowed two representatives on the committee, one of whom, it is understood, is to be Mr. Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P.; but this matter will be the subject of a resolution in the House of Commons.

## NAKED-EYE DIAGNOSIS.

In reply to Sir William Collins, regarding the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and sheep-pox, Sir Edward Strachey stated that diagnosis does not rest on the naked-eye appearance of the disease alone, although it may do with other symptoms—i.e., the isolation of specific virus.

## CHEMISTS AND THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The complaints which have been made by analytical chemists that the sphere of private enterprise was being unduly invaded by the work of the National Physical Laboratory at Bushey House have been fully investigated by the Treasury Committee which has been sitting for some time past under the chairmanship of Mr. Gerald Balfour. The Committee, which also consisted of Sir Andrew Noble, F.R.S., Sir J. Wolfe Barry, F.R.S., Mr. W. J. Crossley, M.P., and Mr. R. Chalmers, C.B., states that the evidence which has been taken in the course of the inquiry shows that private testing establishments and also professional analysts who are in the habit of adding engineering tests to chemical analyses were beginning to look on the policy which they attributed to the laboratory as a serious menace to their interests. The members have arrived at the conclusion that these fears are exaggerated. They are convinced that it has never at any time been the intention of the authorities of the laboratory to compete injuriously or unfairly with private agencies, and that in any case the unfavourable situation of Bushey House would probably always preclude it from absorbing any large share of the business carried on by those agencies. Having dismissed the argument that commercial work is financially necessary to the laboratory and that such work would interfere with research, the Committee think that the institution should be debarred from "contractual testing," subject to certain exceptions, such as electrical, thermal, optical, and other physical tests which cannot be carried out adequately, if at all, in any existing private establishment. They also recommend that no restriction should apply to "reference" testing in cases where the parties in dispute agree to refer their differences to the decision of the laboratory, and, in view of the character of the laboratory as a public institution, they think it ought to be free to accept any work which may be entrusted to it by any Government Department; and in this category they include the work until lately carried out at Coopers Hill on behalf of the Indian Government.

## HAND-GRENADES IN THE LOBBIES.

Sooner or later the authorities at St. Stephen's will have to consider the propriety of placing in the lobbies of the House of Commons a few hand-grenades or other chemical expedients for the special purpose of "extinguishing" members of Parliament who happen to be in flames. Within recent years there have been two instances—the last occurring only a few days ago—of legislators having caught fire, not through spontaneous combustion as the result of the warmth of the arguments which they had been using, but as the outcome of a half-extinguished pipe thrust hastily into the coat-pocket when the division-bells have disturbed the peaceful serenity of the smoking-room. One of these misfortunes befell Sir Benjamin Cohen some years ago, and it was only a tiny wreath of blue smoke circling upwards towards the roof of the Lobby that gave warning of the havoc being wrought in the coat which had been handed to an attendant. Mr. Bonar Law, the latest victim of the kind, was gossiping in the Lobby the other evening when a strong smell of burning convinced him that all was not well. His friends smuggled him into one of the Whips' rooms, where he promptly extinguished the still burning tobacco, to the amusement of his colleagues.

MR. JULIAN HORRELL, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected the first Chairman of the Broadstairs Advancement and Protection Society.

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Have We a Policy

just now, and, if so, can anyone define it? Or are our officers merely emulating the strategy of the Duke of York, who led his army up the hill and then down again? It is impossible to judge of the President's masterpiece until we see its fitfully revealed fragments neatly joined together, but our attitude towards the Government proposals is a matter of some urgency. To be of any use our action ought to be demonstrated in the House of Lords. Pharmacy has often found good friends in that House, and it is of the highest importance that whatever we have to say about the Privy Council's Bill should be said to Lord Crewe's face. When Mr. Robinson was President his many speeches all over the country were largely devoted to the urgent necessity for legislation of some sort, but it was never clear whether he was supporting or opposing the Government Bill. Although nominally fighting for quite a different Bill, he whittled down pharmaceutical claims to a mere "time-limit" for titles. So far as can be gathered from sources which pretend to inspiration

### The Official Tradition

is still one of irresolution. Lord Crewe's Bill undermines the foundation of our existing Pharmacy Act, as some of us think for no sufficient reason; it leaves untouched our legitimate objections to unqualified companies usurping the functions reserved to chemists, and it tinkers without improving the present unsatisfactory poisons schedule. All our past chronicles assure us that a Bill of such a retrograde character, forced on us without even the formality of asking our opinion, would have been resisted without hesitation by our predecessors, and their experience goes to show that, insignificant as we may be compared with the nation, we can raise a sufficiently formidable opposition when we are united. The anguries, however, do not point to war. Laborious attempts are made to discover some good points in the Bill even as the curate sought for good places in his egg. And the Devonshire delegates, who naturally expected that a secret meeting meant something in the way of a "Vehmgericht," some compact signed with their blood, came back from the Bristol meeting with the report that it had been "a wasted opportunity."

### The Symbols of Pharmacy

ought to interest us, although there is no money in them, and I hope I express the disappointment of many readers in regretting that Sir James Sawyer's discourse on them at Birmingham last week was not given in full. I am disposed to wonder, in the absence of information, whether the learned doctor justified the title of his paper, "Ancient Apothecaries' Symbols." It is at least doubtful whether the signs figured in the report are ancient in the usual acceptation of that word. The association of the old deities of the East with the so-called seven planets, and the probably later relations traced between these planets and the seven metals then known, are certainly older than reliable history; but I am not aware that there is any evidence of the use of these signs until comparatively modern times. It is admitted that the symbols which represent the signs of the zodiac were invented in the monasteries of the Middle Ages, and it is likely enough that these chemical hieroglyphics had the same cradle. The alchemical monks were fond of mystery, and the manuscript monks were fond of abbreviations. M. Berthelot, it is true, discovered a number of alchemical signs in some Syrian manuscripts of

the eleventh century, but they were not the same as those we know. Nor can the picture-writing be attributed to the apothecaries, who developed rather from the herbalists than from the alchemists.

### Heraldic Symbolism

is poetry of a crude sort. In the early guild days, when the grocers and apothecaries were associated, the former adopted a camel bearing spices as their trade mark, which was appropriate. To this device they added the motto "God grant grace," evidently intending that alliteration's artful aid should suggest that "grocers" should be inserted between the third and fourth words of that legend. The apothecaries chose a rhinoceros as their emblem, but the hidden meaning, if it had any, is not solvable. The picture for the pharmaceutical diploma drawn by H. P. Briggs, R.A., doubtless from the suggestions of Jacob Bell, was artistic and appropriate, but it covered two anachronisms. The worthy Moslem, Avicenna, is represented with the rod and serpent by which the Greeks indicated their god of medicine, *Aesculapius*. The Greek gods were abhorrent to the followers of Mohammed. Then with this rod he is pointing to a wreath of medicinal plants among which is jalap, which did not appear in European physie until several centuries after Avicenna had finished practice. It is further somewhat of a pity that the two figures shown in the design are both, it may be said, druggists. One ought to have been a chemist; but as the only suitable candidate would have been Paracelsus it may be assumed that it was considered too risky, historically, to place him in proximity with either of his traditional antagonists.

### Mr. Augustus Q. Tucker

infringes the Pharmacy Act royally. In the course of his recent libel action against the "Lancet" he was gratuitously advised by both Bench and counsel that he was rendering himself liable to the penalties of that statute, but he disregarded the warning and obligingly supplied his poisonous vegetable alkaloids to the emissary of the Pharmaceutical Society without making the slightest difficulty, though we have his word for the statement that he does not regularly thus supply them to all and sundry. On receipt of the consequent summons two costly counsel were instructed to say something—it does not seem to have mattered much what—to the Court, and to assure the Magistrate that if he wished it Mr. Tucker would obey the law, as regards labelling, in future. But that is not all. Mr. Tucker may not sell his poisonous compound to the public at all. Perhaps he will prefer to learn the Act piecemeal at 5/- per lesson, or perhaps one of his legal satellites will, with unprofessional generosity, explain to him that by selling his mixture through chemists he can avoid the necessity of employing them in future.

### North-East Lancashire

has never faltered in its mission of impressing on the rest of Great Britain the recognition of the professional standing of pharmacists, and on Parliament the paramount duty of seeing that their professional services are duly rewarded. That, I believe, is a fair representation of the teaching of the Blackburn philosophers during the past ten or twelve years. But it has to be admitted that N.E. Lancs oratory has been of that diffusive character from which it is not easy to extract the pure essence, so that I do not insist on the accuracy of my interpretation. Nor do I know how N.E. Lancs distinguishes between trade and profession. The distinction, as I understand it, is that trade makes money by selling goods, profession by selling knowledge or skill. The two may be associated. You may, for example, sell a halfpennyworth of carbolic acid and three-pence-halfpennyworth of knowledge, and you may have derived that knowledge from Hippocrates, from Harvey, or from Hornby. But I am not clear whether the exhibition of placards (apparently to attract purchasers) is to be regarded as trade or profession.



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**Editorial Comments.**

**Pharmacy Legislation.**

WHILE this issue is going to press the House of Lords is discussing the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, on the Earl of Crewe's motion for its second reading. There is no organised opposition to it in the House of Lords, and we expect that the Bill will be referred to a Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The debate is reported in our Coloured Supplement. We understand from a discussion which took place at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday that arrangements are being made to have a case for those registered under the Pharmacy Act properly presented to the Joint Committee, and a sub-committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and Mr. W. E. Glyn-Jones, has been appointed to prepare that case.

It is unnecessary for us to reiterate objections that we have expressed to the principle of the second clause of the Bill. It alters the requirement of the Pharmacy Act that retail vendors of poisons shall be qualified and registered under that Act, and it is distinctly against the interests of persons who have been so registered to allow the clause to be enacted without a stiff fight. But there are other provisions in the Bill which are as objectionable—*e.g.*, Clause 3 proposes that pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists who happen to have more than one shop shall have in every premises where their business is carried on a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist as *bona-fide* conductor of the shop, his name to be conspicuously exhibited in the premises. This provision would also apply to the shops of any deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, but it is not proposed to apply it to shops belonging to limited companies. This is iniquitous. We thought last year that the omission might be unintentional, but it now seems as if the framers of the Bill are determined not to have any part of it apply to limited companies. We insist that the qualified supervision should apply to every

shop kept open for the sale of dispensing of poisons, whether owned by individuals or corporate bodies.

The Pharmaceutical Council decided on Wednesday to publish the draft Pharmacy Bill, which was held over last month, and we print it on p. 363. It will be seen that the Bill is in some respects an improvement on last year's measure. The proposal to register shops where poisons are sold is abandoned, and, without sacrificing the principle that every shop shall be *bonâ-fide* conducted by a registered chemist and druggist, the Council have, substantially, adopted Section 17 of the Irish Pharmacy Act of 1890, which requires that every shop shall be managed by the principal or other qualified person. The new Pharmacy Bill further requires that the name of the person actually conducting the shop shall be displayed therein, and this will also apply in the case of the business of a deceased chemist, while in every case the actual names of the persons owning the business must be made public. We consider that this provision is unnecessary if the terms of Section 17 of the 1868 Act were strictly enforced, as that section requires the name and address of the person selling poisons to be on the label, and the seller within the meaning of the section is the employer; consequently, when fictitious names are used, it should not be difficult to prove that such names cannot be those of sellers, as they are not the names of registered persons, who alone can be sellers. There is a magisterial decision to this effect, but it has never been made use of by the Council, who probably feel that they require the endorsement of the principle by Parliament. The serious objection to the Bill is the sacrifice of what is known as the "Directors Clause." This is an old story. More than ten years ago we advocated that companies should be placed on exactly the same footing as individual chemists as regards the management of their businesses so far as they tread upon the Pharmacy Act. The individual owner of a chemist's business must be registered under the Act, and each of the servants employed by him to sell poisons independently must be a registered chemist. Here are two distinct principles laid down by the State, and in the case of companies the first is ignored because of the House of Lords decision in 1881. To repair the breach we suggested that companies should have a directorate of registered chemists and druggists, who would thus take the place of the individual qualified owner. In one of the Pharmaceutical Council's Bills this provision was embodied, then it was whittled down to a single director, and now even that solitary individual goes by the board. We thus lose an opportunity of repairing the 1881 breach. The logical sequence, as Mr. Harrison pointed out to his fellow-councillors on Wednesday, is that trading firms of unqualified individuals may claim to keep open druggists' shops provided they are *bonâ-fide* conducted by registered chemists, and from that there would be only one step more for single individuals to do business on the same lines. The draft Bill is quite tentative, we understand, its principal object being to show Parliament what are the Society's desires. It is, therefore, not too late to reinstate a clause which may be objectionable to some (as patches indicating repairs always are), but we do not want the breach puttied up to look as if the structure were solid. And it is a putty patch that the Council is now using, which the other provisions of the Bill will never make good.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are pleased to observe that the President of the Society has been to Whitehall and had a satisfactory interview with the Privy Council officials. We understand that he went by the invitation of the Privy Council, and we trust that this indicates a more amicable future.

## Cinchona in Java.

In an interesting paper published about two years ago in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Dr. Greshoff, Director of the Dutch Colonial Museum in Haarlem, who was at one time attached to the laboratory of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, in Java, remarks that "chemistry has never been an intellectual luxury in Java, but has always been encouraged as a means of supplying the practical needs of life, especially on the agricultural side." This policy appears to have been initiated by Dr. Mulder during his tenure of appointment as Scientific Adviser to the Dutch Colonial Office, since it was he who suggested that it should be part of the duties of the military pharmacists, attached from time to time to the Dutch Army of Occupation, to undertake investigations having for their object the solution of pressing problems in tropical agriculture. It is perhaps an outcome of this distinctly pharmaceutical bias that the cultivation of cinchona has assumed such importance in Java. The three best-known military pharmacists who have occupied themselves with such studies are Van Gorkom, Moens, and Van Seersum, and to our readers these names are no doubt better known as those of eminent quinologists than in a directly pharmaceutical connection. We are led to make these observations by the receipt of a pamphlet on chemical contributions to our knowledge of Java cinchona, 1872-1907 (*Scheikundige Bijdragen tot de Kennis der Java-Kina*), written by Dr. Van Gorkom and published by J. H. de Bussy, of Amsterdam. The peculiar interest of this monograph lies not so much in the vast amount of information it contains regarding all phases of cinchona cultivation as in the evidence it affords of the completeness of the scientific control of this industry in Java. Many quotations might be cited to illustrate this point, but it will perhaps give a fairer notion of the thoroughly scientific basis on which the industry is founded if we give a summary of the main lines along which investigation has proceeded in the twenty-six years during which the work has been in progress, it being borne in mind that the sole object of each particular study was to ascertain how the factor investigated influenced the yield of valuable alkaloids obtainable from the bark. The lines of investigation included :

*Natural Conditions.*—Influence of altitude, atmospheric temperature, light and shade, nature and condition of soil.

*Agricultural Methods.*—Preparation of soil for receiving seedlings, tillage of soil in plantations, manuring, methods of propagation from seed, selection of "stocks" for grafting, methods of grafting, spacing of trees in plantations, etc.

*Harvesting and Preparation of Bark.*—Qualities of bark obtained by various methods of harvesting and different methods of drying and storing.

More recondite investigations, still having a very practical bearing on the industry, are those on the nature and amount of the alkaloids in the barks of various cinchona species and hybrids of species, the natural physiological function of the alkaloids in the plant, and last, but not least, on the various pests and diseases which affect cinchona under cultivation. It is, we think, unfortunate that the author did not publish this *résumé* in French instead of Dutch, since this would have gained for it a wider reading public outside Holland without seriously interfering with its utility to his own countrymen, who are, at least, bilingual; but perhaps the Indian Government, in one of its periodical revivals of acute interest in cinchona, will obtain from Dr. Van Gorkom permission to have it done into English.

## Canadian Chemicals.

THE last bulletin issued from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada by Mr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, deals with chloral hydrate, ammonium bromide,

and purified cream of tartar, samples of which were drawn by inspectors from retail vendors (mostly druggists) in all parts of the Dominion. Of 130 samples of purified cream of tartar, 92 were obtained as *potassii tartras acidus*, B.P., 36 were commercial cream of tartar, one was Rochelle salt, and another sodium bicarbonate given instead of cream of tartar. The quality was not good, as we show later. Mr. McGill states that the chloral hydrate purchased was uniformly high grade, all being free from chloral alcoholate, and 80 samples were free from chlorides, while 49 had negligible traces of chloride. The ammonium bromide was not so good, and besides one sample which turned out to be boracic acid, another contained 18 per cent. of ammoniated mercury. Moreover, not a single sample reached the B.P. standard of purity, which permits the presence of as much as 1.83 per cent. of ammonium chloride. The following shows the limits of contamination :

		Per cent. Am. Cl.
Nova Scotia	...	2.35 to 7.04
Prince Edward Island	...	2.35 " 3.52
New Brunswick	...	2.35 " 9.4
Quebec	...	2.35 " 8.21
St. Hyacinthe	...	2.35 " 8.21
Montreal	...	2.35 " 4.70
Ottawa	...	2.35 " 3.52
Kingston	...	2.35 " 7.04
Toronto	...	2.35 " 9.4
London	...	2.35 " 7.04
Manitoba	...	2.35 " 8.21
Calgary	...	2.35 " 4.7
British Columbia	...	3.52 " 9.4

In the tables dealing with these results the names and addresses of retailers and those of the wholesalers (where known) are given. Altogether 28.9 per cent. of the samples showed between 97 per cent. to 98 per cent. of purity, 43 showed 96 per cent. to 97 per cent., and more than 20 per cent. of the samples were below 95 per cent. of purity, which Mr. McGill considers should be for the present the minimum permitted. We observe the names of London wholesalers in the list, and it seems desirable that they, as well as American, Canadian, and German manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in ammonium bromide should see to it that what they sell for the Canadian market approximates more closely to the B.P. standard. As already stated, the cream of tartar which Mr. McGill desired to test was the purified product of the British Pharmacopeia, equal to 97½ per cent. of acid potassium tartrate. Inspectors were instructed to ask for this by one of the four B.P. names, but in four districts they ignored the instructions, so that 37 samples are ranked as cream of tartar, and only two of these were adulterated, one was "doubtful," and one was "Rochelle salt." Eleven of the samples sold as B.P. were between 95 per cent. to 100 per cent. pure, and 14 between 95 per cent. and 98 per cent. or between 85 per cent. and 90 per cent.; one was below 85 per cent. Of the 89 samples of purified cream of tartar, only 21 reached the B.P. requirements. Of the others, four were between 95 per cent. and 97 per cent. purity, six between 92.5 per cent. and 95 per cent., 24 between 90 and 92.5 per cent., and 34 were below 90 per cent. This is a somewhat serious result, and it is difficult to exclude from consideration the probability that Canadian chemists, like their *confrères* in the homeland, have still a demand for cream of tartar for baking purposes, and give a lower grade than the B.P. for this purpose. But this does not apply to requests for the B.P. article, and it is difficult to exclude the surmise that some Canadian druggists buy the cheapest drugs. This is a short-sighted policy, and Mr. McGill's report is conclusive evidence that much of the cream of tartar bought by Canadian druggists should not be found in a pharmaceutical establishment.

### The Awakening.

Come, chemists, rouse your drooping hearts,  
Dissolve your pent-up ire;  
You'll be revenged for Lordly smarts,  
So cool your tongues of fire.  
For things have now begun to move;  
Exultantly we fill  
Our cup of joy; see our new toy,  
Our (almost) brand-new Bill.

The Lords may sit in haughty state,  
And Eburys may rail;  
But naught can rob us of our fate,  
We emulate the snail;  
Or, like the mills run by the gods,  
We grind exceeding slow;  
But—soon—we will evolve a Bill  
That all the world may know.

So patience! patience! all we ask,  
The patience of the Sphinx;  
Ours is a dire and deadly task  
To unravel all the kinks.  
We've got the ear of Almeric,  
Our Rymer's in the swim;  
A truce to sleep, fond watch we keep—  
Your guardian cherubim.

### "Hornby" Mixture.

With reference to the article on p. 335 of our issue of February 29, we understand that the mixture which Mr. R. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, has sold is not the mixture of phenol 24 drops in 8 oz. of water (with or without colouring) referred to last week, but a perfectly distinct preparation. From facts that have been laid before us we judge that some misunderstanding on this point exists locally, and has been reflected in our own and other reports of the matter. Previous to the present incident the mixture was one sold by Mr. Gifford without recommendation and in the same manner as a medicine dispensed; but since he was forced to claim certain rights in respect to it, and, the preparation not being an entire drug (as a plain solution of phenol in water would be), he has stamped it. We should think that the misunderstanding between Mr. Gifford and his *confrères* might be easily disposed of in a friendly interview, and it is probable that injustice has been done to him through misapprehension of facts within his knowledge.

### To be Further Considered.

The leaven mixed by Mr. Frank Truman at a meeting of the London Chemists' Association some years ago is still working. At the last meeting of the Fulham Borough Council the Public Health Committee recommended that the medical officer of health be instructed to send a communication to all persons from whom samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts had been purchased for analysis, stating the result, when such samples were returned as genuine. Objection was taken by several members to the adoption of the recommendation upon the ground that tradesmen would use the communications from the medical officer of health as advertisements. On the other hand, it was argued that encouragement should be given to tradesmen who sold pure goods. Mr. Waldron suggested that the tradesmen who desired the information should call at the Town Hall, where they would be informed verbally of the results of the analysis. In the result, the recommendation was taken back for further consideration. There appears to be a strange reluctance on the part of public authorities to allow credit where credit is due. This attitude is in striking contrast to the zeal with which a chemist is pilloried when by inadvertence he sells to an inspector a sample of sweet spirit of nitre which a lynx-eyed analyst discovers is 0.001 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

**Careless Labelling.**

We have from time to time directed attention to the slovenly and dangerous habit of sticking one label on top of another on a bottle. On more than one occasion serious accidents have resulted through the accidental removal of the top label. To their credit be it said, chemists with any pretension to carefulness or business capacity discountenance this practice. The labels we are accustomed to receive are usually those of some oil and colour man or small trader in a back street who is happily ignorant of the seriousness of the offence. It was somewhat surprising, therefore, to have placed before us the other day an example of labelling by a chemist which might easily have led to trouble. The original label on the bottle was "Pure Glycerine, for softening and preserving the skin," followed by directions for use. Over the upper part of this label, and completely covering the words quoted, had been stuck a red poison-label "Spirit of salt." The directions for use, which were fully exposed below the "Spirit of salt" label, read as follows :

A little to be rubbed upon the skin when required after washing.

Being entirely free from any greasy property it may be used at any time without inconvenience.

ALSO

FOR INTERNAL USE.

Dose : One teaspoonful.

The result may be conjectured supposing a careless customer had rubbed a little spirit of salt on the skin, or had taken a teaspoonful internally.

**Proprietary Medicines in Japan.**

Supplementing the information given in the *C. & D. Diary* regarding the sale of proprietary medicines in Japan we now learn from the "Encyclopaedia of Laws" that the applicant must state the quantities of ingredients, the method and quantity to be taken, and the merit of the preparation. The Prefectural Office will examine the medicine, and if there is any ingredient, weak or powerful, that is likely to cause accident in the course of handling or which interferes with the control of poisons and dangerous medicines, application shall not be granted. Any alteration in the formula or doses or the wrapper describing its merits must be notified and a new licence obtained. The same rule applies to cases where the quantities of ingredients in a foreign medicine for the importation and selling of which a licence had been obtained, the method and quantity of taking it, or the paper setting forth its merits was altered in a foreign country. When a proprietary medicine is found to be injurious, or the dealer is making the quality inferior or importing and selling a foreign medicine of inferior quality, his licence will be forfeited. There are many other regulations of a routine character.

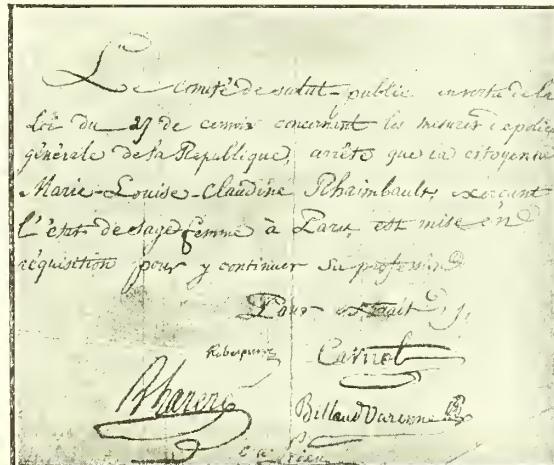
**Scotch Degrees in Pharmacy.**

Glasgow University has instituted in its science faculty the degree of bachelor of pharmacy, while Edinburgh University is endeavouring to do the same in the medical faculty. Glasgow objects, for various reasons, the chief being that a higher Preliminary examination is required for a science degree than for a medical one. This and other objections were lodged with the Privy Council by the University, and the Edinburgh University replied, whereupon the Privy Council submitted the whole matter to the General Medical Council, the Executive Committee of which have considered the matter. The Committee agree with Glasgow, and have sent a reply to the Earl of Crewe, in the course of which they say :

In their judgment it is highly inexpedient to institute in that faculty a pharmaceutical degree which confers no

qualification in any branch of medicine, especially if, following the usage of the Scottish Universities in regard to the degree of B.Sc., it is designated by any title suggesting its connection with the faculty of medicine. Its association with degrees in medicine would almost certainly lead to misapprehension on the part of the public concerning the legal and professional status of pharmacists holding the degree, and so would tend to frustrate the declared purpose of the Medical Acts, which is "to enable persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners." It would in the opinion of the committee be preferable to include the degree for pharmacists in the faculty of science, as has already been done elsewhere. . . . The committee therefore submit that it would be contrary to the public interest to include in the faculty of medicine a non-registrable and non-medical degree for pharmacists.

The effect of this will probably be the rejection of the Edinburgh proposal. We notice that the Executive Committee was presided over by Dr. MacAlister, the President of the Council, who is also Principal of Glasgow University.

**A RELIC OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.**

THE above illustration, which has been lent to us by Mr. W. F. Reid, Addlestone, is an interesting relic of the Reign of Terror in France. The first Republic lasted from 1792 to 1804, during which time the government was carried on by the Committee of Public Safety elected by the Convention. Robespierre was elected a member of the Committee on July 27, 1793, and continued to take an active part in the terrible events of the Reign of Terror until he was executed in 1794.

The Committee had, however, time for some of the more peaceful duties of government—the issuing of permits to those competent to exercise medicine, pharmacy, and midwifery. The translation of the document is as follows :

The Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the law of 27th of this month concerning general police matters of the Republic, decree that Citizeness Marie-Louise-Claudine Rhaimbault, exercising the profession of midwife in Paris, be permitted to continue her profession.

The signatures are those of Robespierre, Carnot (grandfather of President Carnot), Billaud-Varennes (President of the Committee), and Barère.

**GLIDINE, LTD.**—Capital 65,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Dederich and M. Tuire to acquire the agency for Dr. Klopfer for the sale of a preparation known as "Glidine" and all food tablets or other things manufactured by him in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of makers and sellers of the said preparations, manufacturers of and dealers in medicines and drugs, etc. The first subscribers are: W. H. Smithe, The Mount, Chorley Wood, gentleman; A. F. Prechtel, Westdene, Bromley, Kent, gentleman; H. F. Behnke, merchant; E. Martin, merchant; J. Dederich, accountant; C. J. Fett, clerk; and A. E. Dunton, clerk; all of 23 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C. No initial public issue.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## COUNCIL-MEETING.

ASH WEDNESDAY was a day of repentance and confession with many of the Bloomsbury Square councillors for the sins of their pharmaceutical political faith. A Bill is to be introduced into Parliament at once, but the Bill will not contain the famous directors clause upon which so many years' labour has been spent. It transpired that at the committee-meeting on the previous night two amendments to the Bill were proposed and rejected, and it became obvious that the non-contents were Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wootton. The former made a most eloquent appeal to the Council against dissociating qualification from title; and Mr. Wootton, protesting against the omission of the directors clause, characterised the new Bill as one chiefly imposing disabilities on chemists. Mr. Southall could not see that the Bill would do chemists much good, while, on the contrary, it would do the stores a good turn. Mr. Newsholme contended that the stumbling-block of the last Bill had been the directors clause, and he drew a pleasing picture of the joy that prevails in the House of Commons now that the Society are omitting the clause. Mr. Hills acknowledged that his views have changed, and also said that in his experience it would be to the advantage of chemists to associate their own name with an old business as soon as the latter came into their possession. Dr. Symes regarded the new Bill from the point of view of practicability, as did Mr. Campkin. Mr. Rowsell objected very strongly to the licensing proposals of the Government Bill. The President briefly stated that he had been driven to the conclusion that members of Parliament could not be got to support the directors clause. The voting showed only three dissentents—Messrs. Harrison, Southall, and Wootton. Mr. Winfrey, M.P., and Mr. Idris, M.P., with Mr. Glyn-Jones, held a conference with the Council before the Bill was finally issued to the Press. The other business before the Council was small in bulk, the principal item, perhaps, being the receipt of a legacy of 50*l.* to the Benevolent Fund from the late Mr. P. A. Kelly, Plymouth.

THE meeting was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 4. There were present Mr. J. R. Young (President), Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, P. F. Rowsell, A. Southall, C. Symes, E. White, and A. C. Wootton.

The meeting began shortly after eleven, the unusual punctuality being due, the PRESIDENT explained, to the fact that Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey were to take lunch with the Councillors.

### INFLUENZA VICTIMS.

After the minutes had been taken as read and passed, the PRESIDENT said that Mr. Allen, Mr. Gibson, and the Secretary were down with influenza. Mr. Chater took Mr. Bremridge's place.

### ELECTIONS.

Members and student-associates were elected and some restored to their former positions. One chemist had his name restored to the register of chemists and druggists on payment of the usual guinea fee.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

Mr. Cross moved the adoption of the report. Grants amounting to 57*l.* were made.

The report was adopted.

### FINANCE.

The following report of the Finance Committee was then presented :

#### Receipts during the Month.

	£	s.	d.
Penalties and costs	...	...	1 8
Subscriptions	...	1,719	7 6
" Pharmaceutical Journal"	...	989	5 8
Restoration-fees	...	4	4 0
School-fees	...	82	0 10

After paying the amounts ordered last month, a balance of 1,814*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* remained with which to meet the following disbursements recommended by the committee :

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of the "Journal"	...	693	5 7
House expenses	...	168	12 3
Stationery, etc.	...	349	17 11
Current expenses	...	700	0 0
Salaries, etc.	...	754	11 8
School and examinations	...	67	3 4
Law-charges	...	26	15 6
Library and museum	...	15	11 2
Sundries	...	21	0 0

£2,796 17 5

The Benevolent Fund account showed the following balances :

	£	s.	d.
Current account	...	1,034	5 4
Donation account	...	64	0 6
Orphan Fund	...	137	7 7

The committee acquiesced in the reprinting of the "Codex" when necessary, and the payment of 50*l.* for research work; also the expenditure of a sum not exceeding 50*l.* for installing telephonic intercommunication.

MR. HARRINGTON, in moving the adoption of the report, mentioned that the Benevolent Fund had received a legacy of 50*l.* from the executors of the late Mr. P. A. Kelly, Plymouth, and a donation of 4*l.* from the West Ham Chemists' Association.

MR. PARK, referring to the legacy from Mr. Kelly, said the condition attaching to it in the will was that the gift should be associated with the names of his (Mr. Kelly's) father and mother, who were both registered chemists. Mr. Park also spoke of the esteem with which the late Mr. Kelly was held in Plymouth.

THE PRESIDENT, in putting the resolution for the adoption of the report, said Mr. Kelly's example was one that others might well follow.

The report was adopted.

THE TREASURER was authorised to pay to the Jacob Bell scholars the second moiety of their scholarships.

### HOUSE AND SCHOOL.

THE TREASURER next moved the adoption of the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. The chief items referred to Messrs. Parkinson's bill for 10*l.*; an estimate for installing telephonic intercommunication; a method of drawing up the School of Pharmacy accounts, and the publication of three papers from the Research Laboratory.

The report was adopted after a few words of explanation on the telephonic system that is to be installed.

### ORGANISATION.

The report of the Committee on Organisation was next presented by the Vice-President. The report stated that the Bristol meeting was considered (by the Chairman) to have been successful. A meeting is to be arranged in South Wales.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the Sunderland meeting had been postponed because of the influenza.

MR. HARRISON added that it was because of the influenza in London, not Sunderland.

MR. SOUTHALL said Birmingham chemists were much obliged to the President for holding a meeting in that city.

The report was adopted.

Mr. E. G. Martin (Marlow) was appointed Divisional Secretary for Bucks, Wycombe.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

When the stage came for receiving the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee, the PRESIDENT said he proposed to have this read in open Council unless anyone objected. There being no dissentients, Mr. CHATER read the report, which was as follows :

The President explained to the committee what steps he had taken in regard to the attitude of the Government on the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill. With Mr. Idris, M.P., Mr. Harrington, Mr. Carteighe, and Mr. Hills, he had called on the Privy Council. The draft proposals of the Pharmaceutical Council were submitted, and the Clerk of the Privy Council informed the President of the Pharmaceutical Society that the views expressed approximated more nearly to the views of the Privy Council than anything that had previously been submitted. The committee, after considerable discussion, decided that the Pharmacy Bill (referred to as draft No. 4) be recommended to the Council for introduction into the House of Commons. An amendment suggesting the addition of the directors clause was negatived, as was also one in favour of draft "No. 2." The original motion was carried by fifteen to two.

The committee also considered a complaint that a chemist was using the letters M.P.S. when he had ceased membership. The Secretary was instructed to write to the chemist and report further.

Another matter considered was a complaint from a chemist about the present licensing system. Chemists are frequently called on to supply medicated wines on the order of medical men, and, although a licence may be approved by the local Magistrates, it often happens that these are refused at the sessions. It was decided to bring the matter to the notice of Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey.

Mr. White reported to the committee that he had seen the Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association with a view to ascertaining the views of the Association on the sale of secret medicines. He was informed that the Association were not prepared to initiate legislation on this matter, nor had they the intention of moving for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider this point alone. A Royal Commission was required to consider the working of the whole of the Medical Acts, and the sale of secret medicines might then be raised. Mr. White was asked to epitomise the views expressed, and circulate a report among the members of the committee.

Mr. Wootton said for the sake of accuracy in the minutes he called attention to the fact that the voting on the Pharmacy Bill was fifteen to three, not fifteen to two as recorded.

It transpired, however, that Mr. Southall, while opposed to the new Pharmacy Bill, had not voted, as he did not think it any good in view of the large majority in favour of dropping the directors clause.

The PRESIDENT then moved the adoption of the report, and said he hoped there would be no unnecessary discussion on the recommendation to introduce the Pharmacy Bill approved at the committee-meeting of the previous evening. It was, however, only natural that the three members of Council who expressed disagreement with the Bill should state their views in public.

Mr. HARRISON said he had hoped that the Council would have been favoured with the views of the President, as, although these were placed before the committee, it would be to the benefit of those outside to know the circumstances which have influenced him. He (Mr. Harrison) had made up his mind not to submit any amendment—not that he was better satisfied with the Bill than he was on the previous night, but because, having already provoked three divisions and received such small support, he did not wish to put the Council to further trouble. As representative of a constituency he felt bound to state publicly why his opinion differed from that of his colleagues, and why he objected to the Bill. The present Bill is, he said, the climax of a long agitation. Twenty years ago, when he joined the Council, the movement was going on. Since then there had been many

Pharmacy Bills to amend the Pharmacy Act. Chemists were very anxious that the Legislature should pass some drastic measure to prevent limited companies from carrying on the business of chemists and druggists. It became obvious as soon as the matter was looked into that that course was not practicable. Co-operation and the limited-liability system had become so far-reaching that company pharmacy could not be prohibited. They then had to consider the matter from the point of view, Is the public safety sufficiently guarded? It would be absurd to contend that a combination of seven persons should be allowed as a company to do acts and take the responsibility of persons who were qualified. A policy of regulation was then decided on. A Bill was drafted which required that all the directors should be qualified; but this being considered too drastic by people outside, the Council receded to the point that there must be one qualified director, and to that the Council should adhere. The present Bill is giving up a very valuable condition. A chemist places in a business the whole of his capital and knowledge, while directors, who need have neither capital nor knowledge, are brought into range by employing a qualified chemist. There is a wide difference between a qualified man at the head of a business and one carrying on business as an employé. The principle of the Pharmacy Act is destroyed by allowing a qualified employé to qualify his employer. It is a mistake to dissociate the qualification from the title. The public will soon see very little difference between the limited-company practice and that of chemists. Now that the Society are in the open sea of qualifying limited companies, how long will it be before the same privilege will be granted to unlimited companies and even individuals? There is no difference between the cases, and the result will be that that portion of the Pharmacy Acts dealing with individual qualification will become a dead letter. Why has this change been brought about? According to the President's statement, the proposals that were made to the Privy Council have more nearly approximated to the views of the Privy Council than any that the Pharmaceutical Council have before introduced. That is simply the opinion of an officer of the Privy Council, and he should be sorry to take the law from the Privy Council offices. The Pharmacy Act was passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, and not by the clerks of the Privy Council. Far too much has been made of the interviews with the Privy Council. The matter should be settled on the floor of the House of Commons. That House, with the Lords, are entrusted with the legislation of this country, and it is for them to say whether the 1868 Act needs repealing. He should prefer to go to Parliament with a distinct principle, and not an attenuated measure such as was proposed. It is something to have a distinct and clear ambition, to be able to show that the Council is not seeking after greater advantages for chemists and druggists, but showing the way to bring companies within the scope of a comparatively new system of trading to the advantage of the public at large. If the Bill before them ever becomes law chemists will find themselves in a quagmire which will be worse for pharmacy and the public. It has been thought that to preserve the title is sufficient protection, but if the practice is thrown open pharmacy will indeed fall on evil days. In an increasing degree capitalists will find it easier to form a limited company than to pass examinations. Is the future pharmacist to be simply the hever of wood and drawer of water for the capitalist? Is the race of pharmacists to be swept away to give place to limited companies?

Dr. SYMES appealed to the President to make some such statement as he made to the committee on the previous night, so that the chemists outside could see the reasons for the change.

The PRESIDENT replied that his views had been so often published that he did not think it necessary to make any further statement. If any councillor required further information he would be pleased to give it.

Mr. NEWSHOLME, referring to Mr. Harrison's speech, said that the fact that the numerous Bills never got beyond the first reading should show that there is something wrong. There is not the slightest hope that the directors clause will ever meet with the approval of members of

Parliament. In conversation with a M.P. only a few hours before he was told that the directors clause is the stumbling-block. Things have altered since the 1868 Act was passed. It has often been said at that table that the Act is not logical. Mr. Batty Langley, whose opposition to the Bill is well known, has pointed out to him that it is useless to say that a qualified assistant is no protection to the public when executors of chemists and druggists can carry on business in that manner. Who are the directors in the case of a trust? Surely the executors with a qualified person in their employ. It is all very well for Mr. Harrison to say that they want to get on the floor of the House of Commons, but will he show the way? He (Mr. Newsholme) was perfectly satisfied that it is utterly Utopian to put forward the director qualification again.

Dr. SYMES said every member of the Council thinks and feels like Mr. Harrison, but the question is rather, What is practicable? In cases where trading changes have taken place since an Act was passed it is the custom to bring the Act up to the practice of the day, not *vice versa*. It is perfectly clear that members of Parliament will not support a Bill containing the directors clause.

Mr. Wootton regretted that he was compelled to oppose a Bill upon which so many of his colleagues were agreed. If he could see any advantage in either the Government or the Society's Bill, he would have sunk his prejudices in favour of old principles. He reminded Mr. Newsholme that it is the "managing director" who should be qualified; and in regard to Dr. Symes' remark that it is impossible to get members of Parliament to agree with the directors clause he pointed to the fact that after the General Election the Secretary reported that over three hundred M.P.s had promised their support to the Bill. No reservations were mentioned then. Again, several prominent members of Parliament backed the Bill containing the directors clause, and it could not surely be contended that they would back a Bill with which they did not agree. So far as he could see, both the Government and the Society's Bills are seriously injurious to the interests of chemists and druggists. The Government Bill adopts the principle of licensing persons to sell poisons—

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid you are out of order in referring to the Government Bill.

Mr. ROWSELL: But the committee's report says something about that Bill.

Mr. Wootton, continuing, said that last month the argument was that the Society's Bill was not introduced because the Government Bill had not been brought forward, and now the reverse condition is a reason for the introduction of the new Bill. Not only does the Government Bill legalise licensed poison-sellers, but it gives the right to the Privy Council to add to the list of poisons that can be sold by licensed persons. How long did they think it would be before pressure would be brought to bear on the Privy Council to extend that list? It is a Bill which should be opposed, not acquiesced in. (Hear, hear.) He held that the Privy Council have no right to bring in a Bill on pharmaceutical matters, including a new schedule of poisons, without consulting the Pharmaceutical Society. The Bill should be opposed on that very ground. He noted, however, that the President had seen the Privy Council and was satisfied. Then as regards the Society's Bill, clause after clause imposes disabilities on chemists and druggists. It is not plainly stated that businesses shall not be carried on under old firm-names by executors or companies, or that branch businesses shall not be carried on; that would raise too much opposition. The lawyers will not be long before they find a way of making a trust last for many years. The Council seem willing to wound but afraid to strike. No case has been made out that there is a demand or necessity to prohibit the use of titles in connection with old firm-names or widows' businesses. A few days ago a chemist told him that his facia with the name of an old firm cost him 22*l.* 10*s.* Are chemists to be put to expense to have these altered? The Bill makes more penal offences for chemists, and what do they get in return? This Bill is put forward as the expression of the aspirations and desires of chemists. The Council have not the courage to say what they believe to be just. The Treasurer said recently at a dinner that

30 per cent. of the businesses in this country are carried on under old firm-names—he (Mr. Wootton) was inclined to place the proportion still higher—and yet the President is going to speak in favour of the Bill.

The TREASURER said he entirely approved of the draft Bill. For once he found himself on the democratic side, fighting for the qualified individual apart from the capitalist. The Bill is absolutely in favour of the living man who holds the qualification. The Act of 1868 is not the one under which chemists of the present day are living; it has been entirely altered in character by judges. That Act may have expressed the ideals of the time, but now the Council are forced by circumstances to look at things from a new point of view. He himself had used just the same arguments as Mr. Harrison, but members of Parliament cannot be got to the scratch on the directors clause, so that it has had to be removed. As the representative of a sinning class trading under an historic name he was inclined to think it would be in the interests of the individual that he should in future associate his name with his business as early as possible. The sooner he lets the public know that a man with the hall-mark of the Society has taken charge of a business, the better it will be for that chemist. The Bill represents the best that can be done now, but he could not say that his opinions would not change next year. (Laughter.) The Bill deals with all the questions in the interests of the living qualified man.

Mr. CAMPKIN said it must be remembered that the procedure of the House of Commons has changed since 1868 by the pressure of public business and altered rules. It is now practically impossible to get the question on to the floor of the House, so that discussion by a Special Committee is the only practical way of dealing with the subject. The Bill does something for chemists—it checks abuses of unqualified management and ensures to a qualified man his title. The Schedule is also better, and therefore the Bill must be some advantage to the public as a whole. It is possible to put too much stress on ancient practices and old names. He held that chemists will hold their own with the additional recognition which they receive by this Bill. Companies and trusts do not have it all their own way; there are such things as settling-up days. The reference of the Bill to a Committee of the Houses of Parliament is a step in the right direction, and there may be those in the House of Lords who may make additions that will improve the Bill.

Mr. ROWSELL said it was absolutely necessary to have a Bill before Parliament. He objected very strongly to the proposals in the Government Bill to license sellers of poisons, and hoped the Society would do all they could to oppose the suggestion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SOUTHALL supported Mr. Harrison's views, and found himself strengthened after the Treasurer had shown that the proprietor of an old business would be on a par with the manager of a store. The Bill will not do chemists much good, but will do the stores much good; it will legalise their position.

The PRESIDENT: Are they illegal?

Mr. SOUTHALL (doubtfully): Yes.

The TREASURER: The directors clause would also legalise companies.

Mr. GIFFORD called attention to the fact that Mr. Southall some eight or ten years ago dissociated himself from the proposals to make company practice illegal.

The PRESIDENT, summing up the discussion, said that after fifteen or sixteen years of failure he was disinclined again to put forward any similar schemes of dealing with companies. The Bill is not conferring on companies the privilege of doing something that they cannot do at present. Limited companies can call themselves chemists at the present time. It is this anomaly which the Bill seeks to correct. In regard to the demand for the directors clause, he had not met with a single person who was not in accord with the principle of the present Bill. All are agreed as to the wisdom of dropping the directors clause. For years members of Council have voted for what they knew was impossible because their constituents desired them to do so. Mr. Winfrey only backed the last Bill after protests against the directors clause and an under-

standing that the clause would be dropped. A member of Parliament to whom he mentioned that the Society were thinking of dropping the directors clause expressed to him (the President) his great delight. He (the M.P.) said it was a great relief, as now he can give his support wholeheartedly, and so can half-a-dozen other members of Parliament. Mr. R. A. Robinson, at the close of his presidency, declared that he had not met a single member of Parliament who accepted the directors clause unconditionally. He (the President) had never met one who did not squirm when the clause was mentioned. It is too mundane to be asked to consider labels and facias when discussing enormous principles. He regretted that age and experience had not increased the wisdom of those councillors who opposed the Bill.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put, Messrs. Harrison, Southall, and Wootton being the dissentients.

#### AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT then moved the appointment of an Advisory Committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, Treasurer, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, to assist Mr. Idris in placing the Society's case before the Committee of the Houses of Parliament.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Hobbs had on the agenda a motion in regard to some arrangement by which chemists could be supplied with reliable information on Pharmacy Act matters, but this was, by desire of the President, postponed to the next meeting.

#### LETTERS.

The Colonial Office forwarded a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales on the subject of recognition by the Society of certificates of registration by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. This was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

A member who applied for a new certificate of membership is to be asked to give evidence that the old one had been destroyed.

The Keighley Chemists' Association sent a letter stating that they supported the Society in any action they might take in regard to the Government Poisons Bill. This caused a few smiles.

The Barnsley Association wrote endorsing the President's views as expressed at a banquet some few weeks ago.

The Huddersfield Association wrote in regard to "attacks made upon the 'Codex,'" which they resented.

A certificate presented for the Preliminary examination, in which the subjects required by the Society were passed in three or four examinations, was accepted. It was an Edinburgh University certificate, the subjects having been passed at various times from 1901 to 1907.

This ended the public business.

## New Remedies.

**Decilan.**--According to Dr. Horowitz, of Berlin, this product is a formaldehyde potassium oleate solution, in which a portion of the formaldehyde is in the form of trioxymethylene. Decilan is a clear yellow alkaline liquid, which mixes clearly with water, alcohol, and glycerin. It is marketed on account of its antiseptic and disinfectant properties.

**Inactive Scopolamine Hydrobromide.**--E. Schmidt has declared that the difference in the optical-properties of the scopolamines has no effect on their physiological action, an opinion which has been confirmed by more recent experiments reported upon by H. Kionka. C. F. Boehringer & Söhne obtained three alkaloids having different optical activities and with various melting-points. The rotatory powers of these, tested in 4-per-cent. solutions with Auer light, were as follows: I., 14.66°; II., 1.899°; III., optically inactive. Of these three, Kionka gives preference to the inactive preparation, because this may be expected, with some degree of certainty, not to change, whilst all the optically active scopolamines, especially in watery solution, lose their rotatory power more or less rapidly and also change their melting-point. To ensure the purity of the salts Kionka recommends the following test for the detection of apotaatropine: A weak solution of scopolamine is mixed with a drop of potassium permanganate solution, when if apotaatropine is present, the permanganate is reduced and the solution becomes brown.

## Festivities.

#### School of Pharmacy Dinner.

The annual dinner of the past and present students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., on February 27. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Umney, who was supported on the right by Professor A. W. Crossley and on the left by Mr. Walter Hills, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society. There were also present Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Professor H. G. Greenish, Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. E. White, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. Chater, Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Mr. W. G. Northey, Mr. C. S. Presant, Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, Mr. H. M. Harvey, Mr. C. H. Warner, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. W. Garsed, Mr. C. T. Allen, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, and Mr. R. R. Bennett. After dinner and the loyal toasts Mr. W. A. Williams (Bell scholar) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," likening it to a wise parent and rather ingenuously referring to the "watchful eye" which the Society keeps on legislation. Mr. Walter Hills replied. He told how the interest of the School was dear to the Council, and regretted that the Society had not the income of a City company that it could spend more money on education. Pharmacy is, he said, an excellent training for any calling in life, but he expressed a word of regret that so many leave pharmacy after completing their course. Mr. Hills suggested that students should take their place in after life on the governing body of the Society, where there are many departments in which good service can be rendered to pharmacy. The next toast, by the Chairman, was "The School of Pharmacy." Mr. Umney began by referring to his father's connection with the Society, which extended over forty-five years, and then to his own experience at Bloomsbury Square. He briefly mentioned incidents about the past professors, lastly adding a few words of regard to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Ince. The Dean of the School (Professor Crossley) replied in a bantering speech which was much appreciated by the students. He noted also that the Minor successes of students from the School of Pharmacy reached 90 per cent. in the July examinations. Professor H. G. Greenish also replied. Then followed the toast of "The Past Students and Visitors," proposed by Mr. G. F. Morrell in a philosophical speech in which the need of self-loyalty was emphasised. Mr. E. White, replying, said that a thorough education was the best business asset a man could have. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., also replied. After giving a few reminiscences of his early days in pharmacy, he counselled the students to lay deep and strong the foundations of knowledge. The opportunities to use knowledge will be sure to come, adding that he had no doubt the opportunities in the future will be as great as, if not greater than, they have been in the past. The object should be to pass a life serviceable to their fellow beings. In the strenuous fight that is soon to take place in regard to pharmacy in the House of Commons chemists can help by influencing their representatives in the House, and so obtaining the just recognition of pharmacy. The last toast, that of "The Chairman," was proposed by Professor H. G. Greenish, and Mr. Umney briefly replied. A musical programme was gone through during the evening, and the proceedings terminated by the singing of the Square "Anthem."

#### Advertisers Dine.

The eighth annual dinner of the Advertisers' Protection Society, Ltd., was held at "Frascati's," Oxford Street, London, W., on February 27, Mr. W. B. Warren (of Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.) presiding. Among others present more or less connected with the drug-trade were Mr. A. B. Hickisson (John Bond's Marking-ink), Mr. M. E. Swan (G. Whelpton & Son), Mr. R. Carmichael (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.), Mr. John Prosser (Molassine Co. (1907), Ltd.), Mr. J. A. South (Steedman & Co.), and Mr. E. King (Stephen Smith & Co., Ltd.). A feature of this year's function was the presence of ladies, and after the loyal toast had been given from the chair and honoured, Mr. A. B. Hickisson (Vice-Chairman) proposed "The Ladies and Visitors" in a very amusing speech. The reply was in the hands of Mr. John Hawke (Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League and

Press Reform Society), and he made a diplomatic and humorous response. "The Society" was proposed by the Chairman, who claimed that their organisation had accomplished a good deal in the course of its existence. By means of the Society publishers of newspapers had been prevailed upon in many instances to give a guarantee of circulation—a thing, he contended, that advertisers have a right to know. He thanked the committee for the good work they had done for the Association during the year. Other toasts followed. An excellent musical programme was gone through during the evening, the artistes being Miss Winifred Arnold, Miss Bertha Gilder, Mr. Robert Dennant, and Mr. Will Ballard. Miss Ethel A. Swan recited very cleverly, and Mr. Ernest Cherry contributed a few character impersonations from Dickens.

#### Leicester Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association, held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on February 27, proved quite as successful as similar functions of the past, which is saying a good deal. Over seventy were present, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. F. Burford, the genial President of the Association. Among others were the Mayor of Leicester (Alderman Thomas Smith, J.P.), Dr. F. W. Lewitt (President of the Leicester Medical Society), Mr. Cecil Marriott, F.R.C.S., and Mr. E. W. Holyoak, Dr. C. Killick



MR. S. F. BURFORD.

Millard (medical officer of health for Leicester), Dr. P. Southam, Mr. J. H. Hawthorne (headmaster of the Leicester Technical Schools), Messrs. C. F. Carr and W. Gill (Vice-President and Hon. Secretary respectively of the Notts Pharmaceutical Association), and most of the members of the Leicester Association. From the wholesale trade there were representatives of Messrs. Armour & Co., Barron, Harveys & Co., Thos. Beecham, W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Calvert & Co., W. F. Charles & Co., Crown Perfumery Co., Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Ford Shapland & Co., Gibson & Sons, Idris & Co., Ltd., Lofthouse & Saltmer, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Parke, Davis & Co., H. G. Quelch & Co., Raimes & Co., J. M. Smith & Co., Silverlock & Co., Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Wyleys, Ltd., Butler & Son, T. Howard Lloyd & Co., J. Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., and Wands, Ltd. Having disposed of an excellent dinner and the loyal toasts, "The Mayor and Corporation of Leicester" was given by Mr. G. Hampton. The Mayor, in his reply, alluded to the share the chemists of Leicester had in keeping it a clean, healthy, honourable, and progressive town. The law as to drug-shops needed strong amendment, and the public ought to insist that none but qualified men should administer and sell drugs. In the absence of Mr. G. J. B. Woolley, J.P. (who sent a witty letter of apology regretting his absence through indisposition), Mr. A. D. Hearnshaw proposed "The Medical Profession." Dr. F. W. Lewitt, in an appreciative reply, alluded to prescribing chemists and dispensing doctors, the indebtedness of medical men and medical writers to chemists, the evil of proprietary articles, and the retention by chemists of the rights to the title. In conclusion, he thought that in future drugs would be far less used than in the past. There would be more treatment by suggestion and by serums. Mr. W. Thirlby then gave "The Pharmaceutical Society." Chemists, he said, were grateful to the Council for its efforts on their behalf, but it had not done quite all they could wish. Mr. W. Gill, replying to the toast, expressed thanks to the Leicester Association for their courtesy in asking the officers of the Notts Association to be present with them. Regarding the administration of the Pharmaceutical Society, there was, he said, a diversity of opinion. The Society existed not for the benefit of the craft alone, but for the public welfare; so it occasionally trod on the corns of some. Justice had to be done impartially, and was so done, as was evinced by

the returns relating to prosecutions under the Acts during the past year, which also proved that the Society was not asleep. Some people advocated the administration of the Pharmacy Acts being in the hands of public authorities; but that would never do. One only had to take the case of the Food and Drugs Acts to prove how trivial and vexatious were some of the cases brought for prosecution. Acts such as the Pharmacy Acts should be administered only by experts in technicalities. Referring to the new Pharmacy Bill of the Society outlined at Huddersfield by the President of the Society, he urged chemists to be unanimous in efforts to get it passed, and to be strong on the titles question, because the directors clause, he thought, would be wisely dropped. Dr. Cecil Marriott proposed "The Association" in a short but happy speech. Dr. C. Killick Millard supported the toast, saying chemists need not be downhearted. Drugs would not yet be done away with entirely. Mr. S. F. Burford, whose remarks from the chair throughout the evening had been of a most vivacious and sprightly character, replied to this toast in witty fashion. He thought there were signs of prescribing chemists diminishing, and hoped it was the same with dispensing doctors. There were points where medicine and pharmacy might well go hand-in-hand, especially as regarded proprietaries. It had been pretty truly said that to be successful with a patent medicine the cost must never exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  for a 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  article. If only the public could get grip of such a fact it would be a good thing for all concerned. At this juncture Mr. McBride, on behalf of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., presented a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" as a prize, in connection with a competition arranged by the Leicester Association, to Mr. V. C. Axworthy, assistant to Mr. W. T. Hind. Mr. Lewis Ough, F.C.S., gave "The Visitors" in a smart speech, and Mr. J. H. Hawthorne, M.A., replied. Interspersed with the toasts were a number of excellent musical items rendered by the De Montfort Quartette and by Mr. S. Jordan (humorist). Midnight ended the conviviality of a most successful evening.

#### Whist and Dancing.

UNDER the auspices of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association a whist-drive was held at the Central Liberal Club, Dewsbury, last week. About forty persons were present, and the prize-winners were: Gentlemen—Mr. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), first, and Master Taylor (Morley), "booby"; ladies—Mrs. Mitchell (Dewsbury), first, and Miss Walker (Dewsbury), "booby."

THE Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association last week held a whist-drive, on the invitation of the chemists of the Liscard district, at the Grosvenor Rooms, Wallasey. The company was a record one, there being nineteen tables. After twenty-four games had been played the prize-winners were declared as follows:—Ladies: (1) Miss Snow, (2) Miss Sutcliffe, (special) Mrs. Gleave and Mrs. Sturt; Gentlemen: (1) Dr. Airey, (2) Mr. Robertson, (special) Mr. H. O. Dutton and Mr. McGlashen. Mr. and Mrs. Sturt and Mr. and Mrs. Somerville were congratulated on the excellent arrangements that had been made for the drive.

A MOST successful social evening in connection with the Worcester and District Chemists' Association was held at the Masonic Hall, Worcester, on February 26. The President (Alderman Steward, J.P.) received the guests to the number of 124. The evening was spent in whist and in dancing. Twenty-four games of whist were played, the first and second prize-winners being: Ladies, Mrs. Lunn and Mrs. Beck; gentlemen, Mr. Bannister and Mr. Roberts. After a short speech by the President and the presentation of prizes, the room was cleared and an impromptu dance was indulged in. Messrs. Acton, Aubrey, Baylis, and Coverdale made most efficient M.C.s, and dancing was kept up till 4 A.M. The party included Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. Acton, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. F. H. Horniblow, Mr. and Mrs. Swansea, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Coverdale, Mr. and Mrs. Harris (Droitwich), Mr. and Mrs. Thompson (Birmingham), Mr. and Mrs. Gedge (Malvern Link), Mr. Need, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Baylis, Mr. Lawton (Malvern), and many others.

## Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

### Association Presidents.

THIS session's President of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association is Mr. Herbert Richardson Jackson, the eldest son of Mr. John Jackson, senior partner of the firm of Harrison, Parkinson & Co., manufacturing chemists, Bradford, whose business is an old-established one, and was previously carried on by Messrs. Maud & Wilson. Mr. H. R. Jackson was apprenticed to Messrs. W. Foggit & Son, Thirsk, a well-known training-ground for young pharmacists. That was just one-and-twenty years ago, and at the close of his apprenticeship Mr. Jackson had further experience and studied for the examinations, passing the Minor in July 1892 and the Major in April of the following year. He has been an active worker in the Bradford and District Chemists' Association, and has been on its Council since 1902. A year previous to this Mr. Jackson was admitted as a partner in the firm of Harrison, Parkinson & Co. He is a popular President.



MR. H. R. JACKSON.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on February 28, Mr. D. McKinnell presiding, in the absence of Mr. A. Armit, the President. Mr. F. Cowdery, who was deputed to take the Divisional Secretary's place at the Local Organisation meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held at Birmingham, reported upon it, and was thanked, on the motion of the Chairman. The annual meeting was fixed for March 27.

### Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING of this Association was held on February 27, Mr. Button presiding. Mr. A. E. Hobbs (member of the Pharmaceutical Council) read a paper on "Poison Law," traversing poison legislation from its foundation to the present day. A discussion followed, and many dubious points as to the correct interpretation of the schedule were laid to rest. Mr. Hobbs was cordially thanked for his paper.

### Carlisle Chemists' Association.

THE fifth annual meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Viaduct Hotel, Carlisle, on Thursday, February 27, Mr. J. Robson (President) in the chair. The Hon. Treasurer submitted his annual report, showing a balance of 1*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*. to the good. It was unanimously adopted. Mr. Robson was re-elected President, Mr. T. Ridley Vice-President, and Mr. J. J. Robinson Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Lambert and Mr. T. M. Ridley were elected members of the Association, and Mr. Robinson was appointed to act as Local Secretary to the P.A.T.A. A resolution expressing sympathy with the proposed "guild" of chemists was passed.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

AT a meeting of this Association, held at St. Bride Institute on February 26, the Chairman (Mr. Hermann C. T. Gardner) briefly opened a discussion on the "B.P. Codex." Mr. Gardner commended the compilation generally, but said it was lacking in scientific advancement, more particularly in regard to the standardisation of potent drugs. An interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. W. E. Miller, R. W. Lindsey, R. Welford, F. Noad Clarke, Rutter, W. Duff, S. H. Leadbeater, and G. W. Lindsay took part.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on February 27, Mr. Rigby presiding. The sub-committee appointed to arrange for an examination of apprentices recommended that the contest should be held on Thursday,

March 26, and that second and third prizes, consisting of a copy of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" and "The Art of Dispensing" respectively, should be added to the prize offered by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. A conversation then took place on general pharmaceutical topics, and Mr. Norwood gave a brief account of his visit to the Huddersfield dinner. With reference to the speech made by Mr. Rymer Young at that dinner, the members resolved to express their pleasure at the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Council to rectify the anomalies of the craft.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association assembled on March 3 at the Royal Hotel for the purposes of a lantern-lecture on "Photo-micrography," by Mr. Bernard C. Hartley, a young chemist who went from Bradford to Messrs. Lever Bros.' works at Port Sunlight. Mr. D. S. Priestley presided over a good attendance of members. Mr. Hartley, who dealt in a most interesting way with his subject, showed about fifty slides of his own making, which illustrated many phases of the minute structure of plant and insect life. He also dealt in very instructive fashion on the aid which the microscope gave to photography, described the apparatus used, and indicated precautions which had to be taken to insure good results. A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

### Lancaster Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel on Tuesday, March 3, Mr. W. Arkle (President) in the chair. The members present included Messrs. Troughton, Angus, Shattock (Secretary), Bate, Gorst, Jackson, Maxwell, Taylor, Simpson, Whinneray, Vince (Lancaster), Knowles, Parker (Morecambe), and Porteous (Carnforth). The annual dinner was reported by the Treasurer to have been a financial as well as a social success. Mr. A. Bate was proposed as local secretary for the P.A.T.A. A lengthy discussion took place regarding pharmacy legislation, the feeling of the meeting being strongly opposed to any sacrifice in the matter of titles, and also against the creation of a new class of vendors of poisons consisting of ordinary traders not duly qualified by examination; this, it was argued, was an unnecessary and dangerous innovation. Mr. Parker urged all members of the Association to become members of the Society, and so strengthen their position.

### Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday evening, March 3, Mr. C. B. Bell (the President) in the chair.

Mr. W. S. Adamson, of Nottingham (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.), was elected a member. The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was discussed briefly. Mr. Richardson thought it very desirable that one-man companies should be stopped where they put up the name of chemist and had not a qualified man in the shop. It was considered premature at present to write to the local M.P.s on the subject of the Pharmacy Bill, but that might be done when the measure was printed. It was resolved to recommend the committee to request Mr. McPhail, the city food inspector, to lecture before the members at their next meeting, which was fixed for April 14. The "Dukeries" was provisionally chosen as the place for the Whit Monday picnic, and the Secretary was instructed to make preliminary arrangements.

### Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at 5 Promenade, Cheltenham, on Thursday, February 27, Mr. J. Fletcher (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. W. Barrow, Freshfield Reynolds, J. A. Thomas, J. Ward, M. C. Mansbridge, F. T. Palmer, A. Hill, W. Minchin, H. B. Clarke, A. J. Wells, A. Lee Hall, T. T. Dolman, C. H. James, W. Palmer, S. J. Robinson, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary).

**BRISTOL MEETING.**—Mr. M. C. Mansbridge, as a delegate of the Association to the Pharmaceutical Society's meeting at Bristol, gave a general outline of the question discussed. **Formulary.**—A preliminary statement was made by the Chairman of the Formulary Committee as to progress.—A review of the "B.P. Codex" (last half), by Messrs. Minchin and Wells, was read by Mr. Wells, and the authors were thanked.

Two guineas was voted to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

#### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, February 26, at 9.15 p.m., Mr. E. O. Rowland (President) in the chair.

**NEW REMEDIES.**—Mr. J. W. Plenderleith read notes on a large series of new remedies, chiefly synthetic compounds, which he exhibited. Among these was rodagen, obtained by evaporating to dryness the milk of goats deprived of their thyroid gland. Graves' disease, or exophthalmic goitre, is a condition in which the enlarged thyroid secretes excess of the poisonous hormones, and rodagen, when taken internally in doses of 10 grams daily, neutralises these hormones. A number of interesting local and general anaesthetics were also exhibited and explained, the most interesting being novocaine, the use of which in producing spinal anaesthesia was explained. An interesting discussion followed, taken part in by Messrs. Brazier, Murray, Elliot, Tait, Hill, and Rowland.

#### London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at the St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on March 4, Mr. J. C. Pentney presiding. The principal topic of discussion was the forthcoming dinner, and it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. G. P. Pond, that the date of the function be postponed to April 2. Post-card inquiries had shown that there is so much influenza and allied illnesses among members of the Association at present that March 19, as first proposed, would be inconvenient.

At a general meeting which followed Mr. Pentney again presided, and reported on the last Federation meeting. He thought that at that meeting the members of the Federation were convinced that the headquarters of the executive should be in London, but there were difficulties in the way of securing a London secretary. The Federation was capable of doing good work, and he would have liked it to stir up the Pharmaceutical Society at the present juncture and ask why the Pharmacy Bill was not ready to place before the House. He was bitterly disappointed that the Council had placed chemists in such a ridiculous and awkward position by having no Bill ready, and the Federation might have spoken for chemists in this matter, but they were in another awkward position, for the president of the Federation is a member of the Council. Mr. Pond said the Federation is no good whatever. All that is necessary is for chemists to rally round the London Chemists' Association. Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas confessed to being disappointed with the work of the Federation, and also at the apathy of the members of the London Chemists' Association. On the motion of Mr. Pond, the secretary was instructed to forward thanks to the Pharmaceutical Council for having produced the B.P. Codex. The financial statement of the Association from May 23, 1907, to date shows a balance in hand of 10*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

#### Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on Monday evening, March 4. Mr. J. Day presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), G. N. Gutteridge (Dewsbury), A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), R. Broadhead (Batley), A. Taylor (Morley), W. Blakeley (Birstall), and George Walker, Secretary (Dewsbury).

The President was appointed to represent the Association at the dinner of the Harrogate Association on March 13.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**—Mr. Walker reported on the work of the Association during the year, which concluded with a record

of the attendance of members, viz.: Messrs. Day and Walker, 8; Gutteridge, Rhodes, Pickard, and Broadhead, 7; Barker, Gledhill, Taylor, and Blakeley, 6; Craven and Malinson, 4; Flower and Head, 2; Midwood and Mortimer, 1. Mr. Pickard moved the adoption of the report, which he characterised as able and satisfactory. Mr. Barker seconded, and the resolution was carried.

**FINANCE.**—Mr. Gutteridge (Treasurer) submitted the balance sheet, which showed that the year was commenced with 14*s.* 6*d.* in hand. The receipts had totalled 13*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* and the expenses 12*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a favourable balance of 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* This statement was also adopted.

**OFFICERS.**—The President and Secretary were cordially thanked for their services during the year. In accord with the custom the presidency should have fallen to Mr. Broadhead, but he proposed the re-election of Mr. Day for a third year. In so doing he said he had no desire to shirk responsibility but claimed indigence on account of his continued ill-health. Mr. Day had made an ideal president, and during his term of office the Association had flourished exceedingly, while the work had been carried on harmoniously. Mr. Gutteridge seconded this motion, which was supported by other members and unanimously agreed to. Messrs. Broadhead and Barker were re-elected Vice-Presidents, Mr. Walker Secretary, and Mr. Gutteridge Treasurer.

#### Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on February 27 at the Royal Institution, the President (Mr. J. T. Hornblower) in the chair.

#### DISPENSING QUERIES.

The Recorder in Pharmacy (Mr. Harold Wyatt) called attention to the following mixture, in which a precipitate forms:

Piperazine ... ... ... gr. CLX.  
Phenocoll hydrochloride ... ... gr. CLX.  
Water to ... ... ... 5vij.

The two substances were dissolved separately and then mixed. No precipitate is noticed at first, but on standing small star-like tufts appear throughout the mixture; these then coalesce, and finally a dense feathery precipitate falls. Bearing in mind the alkalinity of piperazine Mr. Wyatt concluded that it was a simple case of an alkaline base upsetting an alkaloidal salt with separation of the alkaloid. Some experimental work proved this to be the case.

The following pill was the subject of another inquiry:

Ergotin. ... ... ... gr. iv.  
Argent. oxid. ... ... ... gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$

By massing the dry ergotin with powdered tragacanth and enough syrup and then mixing lightly with the oxide of silver previously massed with anhydrous wool-fat, cacao butter, kaolin ointment, or any other oily firm substance, a good and possibly stable pill may be obtained. The best way of sending out this medicament is to put powdered dry extract of ergot into an empty gelatin capsule, and, having made the silver oxide into pills, put one into each capsule on the top of the extract of ergot, and press well down so as to produce as small a capsule as possible. Mr. Wyatt suggested the same method for permanganates, silver salts, and potassium bichromate.

The gelatin capsule method was considered to be the most accurate way of meeting the difficulty, and Mr. Wyatt further suggested that a wad of some inert material, such as kaolin, could be used to separate the incompatibles. He considered that in any case it would not be advisable to keep the pills for a long time. He mentioned also that he had lately hit upon a dry extract of ergot which was not deliquescent.

**AN UNKNOWN DRUG.**—The President showed a drug coming into the market which bore some resemblance to white ipecacuanha. It consists of the entire herb with roots attached, and is mixed with traces of another plant of a different kind. The drug comes from Brazil, and upon examination it was found not to contain anything of an alkaloidal nature.

Mr. G. W. Marris, Ph.C., then read his paper on

#### THE MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF POWDERED DRUGS.

After an interesting introduction Mr. Marris proceeded to give some particulars of the difficulties met with in the

microscopic identification of drugs and the methods of overcoming them. From his notes we extract the following working details :

The best microscope to use is the short tube pattern, having a draw tube and two different eyepieces. It must have the modern rack and pinion coarse adjustment and be provided with an efficient substage condenser. The most useful objectives are  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and 1 in., these being conveniently fixed in a triple nose-piece.

As the slides are generally only required for temporary observation, round  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. square cover-glasses are the most convenient. These are best mounted on good quality slips of the ordinary stock size, having rounded edges. In regard to the amount of powder to be used on each slide it is preferable to make several slides from one sample, and to use such quantities that each grain of powder appears, to the unaided eye, to be surrounded by liquid. The quantity of liquid used for mounting requires great judgment and is dependent upon its density.

Too small a quantity of medium gives rise to air bubbles and distortion of delicate tissues owing to the pressure of the cover glass. Very light fluffy powders are difficult to manage, but they can often be negotiated by gradually mixing with the mounting medium on a watch glass to a thin paste and then diluting small quantities of this cream.

When delicate tissues are under examination and only the outlines and broad structural details of the cell are required, water alone is a useful mounting medium. By reason of its low refractive index the object does not appear to be as well illuminated as when some other liquids are employed. It is best to use daylight, a good maxim being always to use as weak a light as possible, or many fine details may be overwhelmed. Another great advantage of a simple water mounting is that if the powder be allowed to macerate for a little while on the slide the structure (often changed by drying) becomes much as it was when fresh. The best general mounting medium is a diluted glycerin containing from half to two-thirds of its volume of glycerin. The clearing action of the glycerin causes dense cell walls and complex cell formation to present a little difficulty.

To obtain the best results with this medium requires time, and it is best to leave the powder to macerate for twenty-four hours before the final examination is made.

In dealing with small-celled tissue or thick-walled cells which are not rendered sufficiently visible with glycerin, aqueous chloral hydrate (2 in 1) solution is most useful. By a sufficiently long maceration the greater part of the cell contents, such as protoplasm, starch, fat, etc., disappear and only the cell wall remains visible. To obtain the best results a twenty-four hours' maceration is necessary even with the chloral solution. Heat is often used to accelerate the action of the various macerating and mounting media, but this is risky, as distortion of the tissues and crystallisation therein of dissolved substances often occur.

The preliminary examination of very mucilaginous powders is best made in strong alcohol. The alcohol must be replaced as it evaporates by allowing drops to fall upon the edge of the cover glass. Valuable data can sometimes be gathered by gradually replacing the alcohol with water, observing the effects meanwhile under the microscope.

A concentrated aqueous solution of bismarck brown is also recommended to demonstrate the presence of mucilage.

The detection of starch is often the simplest indication of the presence of adulterants. The iodine used is the official tincture and aqueous solution diluted to a very pale straw colour, the alcoholic solution being employed when a powder, containing much fatty matter, resists the action of aqueous liquids. The volatile oil, resin, and oleo-resin of powders is demonstrated microscopically by tincture of alkanet. The staining is best done in a watch glass with a well-diluted tincture. Oily and resinous matter becomes rose red. Cases occur in which it is necessary to carefully examine the characteristics of the cell wall freed from the interference of contents and colour. This is best effected by soaking the powder in nitric acid and then adding a little potassium chlorate. The reaction may be controlled by hot and cold water and by shaking. When the powder appears bleached the acid is poured off and the sediment washed by decantation several times. After freeing the powder from acid it may be stained or otherwise treated. A very great help in the examination of a powder is to be found in a series of

sections of the whole drug. The relationship positions and proportion of the various parts of the structures thus become firmly fixed in the mind.

Speaking of commercial powders Mr. Marris said that a drug powdered by means of a disintegrator gives a product with very different characters from one produced under stones or rollers, so that it is important to obtain a clear and definite idea of the size and shape of the starch grains, oxalate crystals, etc., as well as of the wall structure.

As a standard a factory-ground powder is the best guide, but for a thorough knowledge of the subject this requires comparison with a hand-made powder and with sections of the whole drug. Mr. Marris then dealt with the methods of sketching the microscopic appearances and to the proper way of taking samples for examination. Some of the material used for adulterating drugs has such distinctive microscopical character that it is easily recognised, but the identification of foreign matter and the certain reference to its source only become possible after very prolonged attention to the histology of most of the vegetable materials of commerce.

In regard to adversely reporting on a sample great care is necessary, an instance being given in slippery elm bark, which when obtained from some districts of North America is practically devoid of starch, while that of southern growth contains a decided amount.

## The Nottingham Arson Case.

At a late hour on Wednesday afternoon the trial was commenced at Nottingham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Bigham, of William Thomson, chemist (32), Robert Lee, book-keeper (66), and Ernest Bradbury, dispenser (26), for conspiring to feloniously and maliciously set fire to the dwelling-house occupied by Thomson at 128 Derby Road. Mr. T. H. Walker and Dr. Tinsley Lindley appeared to prosecute, Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., and Mr. A. M. White defended Thomson, Mr. F. C. Dietrichsen appeared on behalf of Bradbury, and Mr. E. Powers defended Lee. Bradbury, who had turned "King's evidence," pleaded guilty, and the others pleaded not guilty. Mr. Walker opened the case at some length, and outlined the main features, which have already been reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Replying to the Judge, Mr. Walker said that there were forty-two witnesses for the prosecution. The Court adjourned till Thursday morning.

Resuming on Thursday morning Mr. Justice Bigham set his foot against waste of time by saying, when one of the learned counsel was pressing a point of detail, "Don't let us occupy time with useless questions." Witnesses were called as to the discovery of fire, the purchase by Thomson of resin and methylated spirit, and the sending away of domestic servants. Bradbury then went into the box. He adhered entirely to the version of the affair which he gave before the Magistrates, his answers being given clearly and deliberately. He swore that when Lee told him of the alleged plot to fire the shop Lee said, "If you divulge I will murder you." Witness was to receive 20/- for the part he took in the work.

In the afternoon Bradbury was cross-examined by Mr. Hugo Young for nearly two hours, being questioned closely as to his antecedents. Mrs. Gale, his landlady, was also subjected to severe cross-examination. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

129/55. Who are the makers of formamol?

131/72. Can anyone recommend a mill for grinding small quantities (14 lb. to 28 lb.) of roots?

MR. J. F. L. BRUNNER, M.P., has been elected Treasurer of the newly formed Railway Nationalisation Society.

## Trade Notes.

**SOLSPA.**—Messrs. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., have been appointed wholesale agents for this new preparation manufactured by Messrs. Solspa, Ltd. This is a remedy for sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, and uric-acid troubles, and retails at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

**POMADE DE HONGROISE.**—Mr. Robert Blackie, Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E., has introduced a new make of this moustache-fixer, in white and other colours, which is put up in silvered collapsible tubes printed in colours, and is packed on cards of one dozen, each card being in a box. The pomade is well compounded and does its duty perfectly. The wholesale price is 30s. per gross.

**CHEMISTS' WINDOW-DISPLAYS** are becoming of increasing interest to the trade, and we notice that manufacturers and wholesalers recognise the advantage of reproducing in their advertisements photographs of displays of their goods. In this issue Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Holloway, London, N., reproduce an excellent photograph of a "Vibrona" window by Messrs. Waller & Riley, Ltd., chemists, Bolton.

**"O. H." GOLD-MEDAL COD-LIVER OIL.**—Messrs. Albrethson & Co., 41 Ann Street, Glasgow, the agents for O. Holm's non-freezing Norwegian cod-liver oil, submit to us a sample of the 1908 product. This oil is limpid, almost odourless, and not unpalatable. It is, further, remarkably pale, and its limpidity is a characteristic that will be appreciated by consumers. Messrs. Albrethson will be glad to quote and submit samples to large buyers.

**BARGAINS IN FITTINGS.**—The spring-cleaning and shop-fitting season is imminent, and the wide-awake chemist who always has his shop spick and span will not fail to note the new set of shop-fittings which Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., of 93 Old Street, E.C., are advertising in this week's issue. The workmanship is of the best, the style is good, and the complete set is packed and delivered to the railway company at a price which will tempt many chemists to start new branches rather than lose a bargain.

**THE ERASMIC SOAP COMPETITION.**—We understand that the list of winners of trade prizes printed on p. 4 of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for February 29 was incomplete, in so far as the names and addresses of eight chemists who won ten-shilling prizes were not included. These are as follows: Turner & Son, St. Ives, Hunts; Dr. Wood, Walmer; E. J. Caffyn, Bishop Waltham; W. Walsmsley, Preston; G. R. Padley, Wooler; C. Wain, Newcastle, Staffs; Francis Cooper, Hornsey; and Boots, Ltd., Tottenham.

**AN A 1 WINDOW.**—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, have concluded the adjudication of their competition for window-displays for their "A 1" cod-liver oil, and the results are announced in this issue, Mr. J. G. Sutherland, of Sunderland, taking the first prize. A photograph of his window-display is reproduced in Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay's advertisement. In addition to all the others who have obtained prizes, we understand that the firm have sent 2s. 6d. to each of the other competitors to cover the cost of the photograph.

**THE OUTEM REMEDY CO.**, Dudley, Worcester, have recently placed on the P.A.T.A. list their preparation for the removal of corns, and they offer several attractive advertising displays to retailers. One of these is a blue, red, and yellow printed imitation frieze for the top of the window—this being a style of advertising which is popular in certain parts of the country. "Outem" is put up in cartons printed in blue and white, and a removal van is the characteristic trade-mark. Six of the 7½d. packets are put on the showcards, and dozen lots in cartons. Retailers are also supplied with a cut-out foot telling how "Outem" acts. Window-slips are also obtainable.

**TABLOID SEPIA TONER.**—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., send us samples of sepiia toner tabloids made from an improved formula. The process is applied to obtaining brown tones on bromide and gaslight papers and lantern-slides. Hitherto the sulphiding tabloids were composed of sodium sulphide, but the difficulty of keeping it in solid form for any length of

time was insuperable. This trouble has been got over by the discovery that thiostannates can be utilised for the purpose and keep well in tabloid form. The toner consists of two sets of tabloids—the bleaching compound and the sulphiding compound—packed in a carton, and the process is a very simple one if the directions are followed.

## College Notes.

**FOOTBALL.**—A match between the Manchester College of Pharmacy (Turner's) and the Northern College of Pharmacy took place on the Moss Side ground on March 3. Both teams were well represented, and the result was a runaway victory for the Manchester men by eight goals to two. Briggs, McKinlay, Eltoft, and Coates were the goal-scorers for the Manchester College.

**SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—A reunion of past and present students of Mr. H. Lucas at this College and the Metropolitan College was held in the Masonic Room of "The Horns" at Kennington on Thursday evening, February 27. The reunion took the form of a smoking-concert, over which Dr. W. Harrison Martindale presided. One of his first duties in the chair was to express regret for the absence of Mr. Lucas, in whose family a bereavement had occurred. The Chairman was supported by Messrs. F. Filmer De Morgan, T. W. Attentborough, T. M. McNeil (St. John's, N.F.), H. J. Sadler, and other old students and friends. A long programme was gone through, some of the items being received with great hilarity, and one of the best was "Hustled History," rendered by Mr. H. J. Sadler and Mr. F. W. Moss. Various toasts were honoured in the course of the evening, those of "The Principal" and "The Chairman" being especially well received.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School (Muter's), 326 Kennington Road, S.E. London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W. South of England College, 186 Clapham Road, S.W. Brixton School of Pharmacy, 78 Stockwell Park Road. Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

The Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester. North of England School, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Recent Wills.

**MR. RICHARD HOLTUM,** chemist and druggist, Portsmouth, Hants, who died on January 17 last, left estate of the gross value of 1,208. 2s., with net personality 1,056. 0s. 11d.

**MR. SYDNEY ROBERTS,** Scotsbridge House, Rickmansworth, Herts, lately in business in Manchester as a manufacturing chemist, J.P. for Herts, who died at Folkestone on September 20 last, aged fifty-one, left estate of the gross value of 84,129. 0s. 1d., of which the net personality has been sworn at 66,210. 9s. 5d.

The late Lord Overtoun by his will bequeathed 61,000*l.* to various religious and charitable societies. After providing for Lady Overtoun, and for relatives, personal friends, employés, and servants, the residue of his estate is left to Mr. J. Dundas C. White, Lord Overtoun's nephew, M.P. for Dumbartonshire. The total amount of his lordship's estate is not divulged, and will not be known until the will is registered in Edinburgh.

**MR. MICHAEL EDGAR FOSTER,** pharmaceutical chemist (retired), formerly of 50 Bishopsgate Street Within, who died on January 25 last, left estate of the gross value of 22,561. 10s. 2d., of which the net personality has been sworn at 21,007. 17s. 4d. Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Mr. Edgar Denney Foster, chemist, Bishopsgate, and Dr. Michael Bernard Foster, The Moat, Puckenridge, Herts, and Mr. George Adolphus Parton, solicitor, of 24 Rood Lane, E.C. The beneficiaries are his wife, Mrs. Alice Jane Foster, two sons, and his sister, Lucy Anne Allsop.

**MR. JOHN DAKEYNE GALE,** of 26 St. George's Road, Hanover Square, W., and of Messrs. Gale & Co., wholesale druggists, 15 Bouvier Street, E.C., who died on January 19 last, left estate of the gross value of 6,632. 12s. 9d., of which the net personality has been sworn at 6,467. 2s. 5d. In his will the testator stated that his father had left him 8,000*l.* capital in the business of Gale & Co., but doubts have been raised as to his power to do so, and he therefore directed his trustees to repay that sum, or such of it as he shall not have paid to the trustees of his father's will, as early as possible.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 5.

**B**USINESS in drugs and chemicals in certain directions shows a slight improvement this week, but it is by no means general. Trading with the United States, which is an important factor in this market, continues almost at a standstill. The chief feature in fine chemicals is a further reduction in cocaine, the makers of which are divided into two opposing camps. Quinine is steady, but quiet. German bromides are a shade easier again. Camphor is slow and tending easier. Citric acid is flat and 1d. lower. Among drugs cannabis indica, jalap, and agar-agar have advanced. Ergot and taraxacum are firmer. Persian opium is also held for higher rates. New Norwegian cod-liver oil is cheaper, owing to a plentiful catch and good prospects. Castor oil is dull and lower also. Vanilla advanced at auction. Lemon and bergamot oils are cheaper for shipment. The changes of the week are indicated as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Agar-agar	Ergot	Bergamot oil	Cantharides
Cannabis ind.	Ginger (Jam.)	Bromides (Foreign)	Castor oil
Cocoa butter	Gum arabic (Persian)	Camphor (Ch. cr.)	Citric acid
Jalap	Opium (Persian)	Cod-liver oil	Cocaine
Mace (W.I.)	Taraxacum	Coconut oil	Linseed oil
Vanilla		Gum arabic (Soudan)	Turpentine
Wild cherry bark		Lemon oil (c.i.f.)	
		Pimento	
		Wax, carnauba	

### Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 4:—The cod-fishing at Lofoten is not satisfactory as regards quantity, but other fishing centres are yielding better results. The market for finest new Lofoten cod-liver oil is somewhat depressed and the quotation is lower at 58s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

NEW YORK, March 5:—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is steady and unchanged at \$4.50 per lb. for druggists', by case lots; cascara sagrada is dull of sale at 8½c. per lb.; iodides have declined by 25c., and bismuth salts have also declined by 25c. per lb.; peppermint oil in tins is firm at \$1.65; spearmint oil has advanced to \$5.25 per lb.; hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$1.95; balsam peru has been reduced to \$1.75 per lb.

### Java Quinine Auction.

At auction at Batavia on March 4, 2,508 kilos. Java quinine were offered, of which 2,316 kilos. were sold at an average price of 12.40fl. per kilo. (=3.95c. Amsterdam unit), against 12fl. (=3.75c. Amsterdam unit) at the previous auction.

### London Markets.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—In the absence of any demand whatever the market has further declined, English or foreign being quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb.

AGAR-AGAR has advanced 6d. per lb. on spot, to 2s. 3d. for No. 1, which grade is very scarce. The lower qualities have changed hands up to 1s. 6d.

ALOES.—Forty cases have arrived from Mossel Bay, and the 48 kegs of Socctrine previously mentioned as having

arrived, are of good quality. The four packages skin aloes offered last week have since been disposed of.

AMMONIA SULPHATE is firm. London prompt is 11l. 17s. 6d. to 11l. 18s. 9d., Hull prompt 11l. 17s. 6d. to 11l. 18s. 9d., Leith 12l. to 12l. 1s. 3d., Liverpool 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l. per ton.

ANISEED.—New Russian is offered at 22s. per cwt. c.i.f.

ARROWROOT is quiet, with small sales of good manufacturing St. Vincent at 2½d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sales privately last week ex auction include fair Sumatra seconds at 7l., and middling at 6l. 10s. per cwt.

BROMIDES.—There appears to have been a renewed break in prices in Germany this week, the potassium salt being offered at a shade under 6d. per lb., which decline has led to a fair demand. American makers are not anxious sellers at the moment.

BUCHU.—Fifty-one bales have arrived from Cape Town.

CAMPHOR.—Chinese crude is lower, with spot sales at 160s. per cwt., being a reduction of 10s., at which price there are sellers for March-May shipment. Refined is slow of sale, English bells offering at 2s. 9d. in cwt. lots; for shipment from Japan 2s. 1d. c.i.f. is quoted for 1-oz. tablets, and 2s. c.i.f. for slabs.

CANARY SEED.—At auction 100 bags of Turkish were offered and sold at 33s. per qtr. of 464 lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The importers have advanced their price 3d. per lb. to 4s. 3d for genuine Bombay brown tops, there being no green available. The East African variety is plentiful, but only sells occasionally.

CANTHARIDES are lower. Russian of the new crop are quoted 2s. 7½d., and Chinese at 1s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f.

CAPSICUMS were dearer at auction, eight bags of Nyasa-land realising 68s. for good bright red off-stalk.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The steamer *Amiral Oley* from 'Frisco has brought 346 bags to London. The drug continues neglected in the open market.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent writes that the figures relating to the shipment from Java for February were not known yesterday (Wednesday).

CLOVES.—At auction forty-nine cases Penang were bought in at 10d. to 1s. per lb. for fair picked; fifteen cases fair Ceylon sold at 7½d. Privately Zanzibar on spot are offered at 5d. to 5½d., and for delivery prices have advanced, the sales including March-May at 4½d. to 5d., June-August at 5½d. to 5½d., and August-October at 5½d., closing on Wednesday with buyers. For arrival March-May has been sold at 5d. c.i.f., and September-November at 5½d. c.i.f. d/w.

COCAINE.—As the result of a sharp fight between the makers there have been two substantial reductions of 1s. 2d. and 10d. per oz. in the price of hydrochloride since our last issue, the basis price for 175 oz. lots now standing at 6s. per oz. The above reductions, the second of which was announced to-day (Thursday), have been the cause of considerable comment. At the decline a fair amount of business has been done, and the balance of opinion is that it is now a favourable time to contract, as agents are offering with the falling clause, which fully protects buyers for delivery over the next nine months. The ruling prices for hydrochloride, which are unprecedentedly low, leave a very small, if any, margin of profit for makers, and if a large business should be done, as is expected, then the present prices will be of short duration. As we have previously stated, the makers are now no longer united, although several of the leading manufacturers have possibly an understanding in regard to the tactics to be adopted towards the makers who brought about the dissolution of the convention, and are now competing among themselves. In regard to the falling clause on contracts, Messrs. Domeier & Co. state in their circular: "If during the life of your contract you can prove being able to buy cocaine equal in quality to the B. & S. brand from another reliable manufacturer, at a lower price, our principals will either reduce the price for the undelivered portion of the contract correspondingly, or, in case they are not willing to do so, you will be at liberty to cancel the balance of

the contract." This, of course, applies also to several other makers.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—At auction 60 tons of Cadbury's A. sold at from 1s. 3*½*d. to 1s. 4*½*d., the average price being 1s. 4*½*d. At the Amsterdam auction 75 tons Van Houten's sold at the average price of 80.30c., against 86.15c. at the previous auction. 7*½* tons de Jong sold at 77*½*c. to 77*¾*c., 10 tons Mignon and 10 tons Suchard at 77c. to 77*½*c. per half kilo.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Thirteen cases have arrived per *Nile*, 11 cases per *Stentor*, and 10 cases per *Cardiganshire*, all from Singapore; eleven of the above consist of *reed*, and they all come to a good market.

**GALANGAL** is slow of sale, and prices are low, at from 15s. to 16s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for prime to superior quality.

**GALLS.**—Small sales of Persian blue have been made at 69s. spot; green are quoted 47s. 6d. to 50s., and white 44s. to 45s. Blue have been sold to arrive at 58s. c.i.f.

**GAMBoge.**—There have been no arrivals and the prices are steady at from 15*½*l. to 16*½*l. per cwt. for Siam pipe according to quality.

**GINGER.**—Jamaica ginger was steady at auction, 53 packages being disposed of out of 267 offered, comprising fair small washed at 61s. and ordinary small at 57s. 6d. to 58s. A moderate supply of Cochin and Calicut was offered, but only small sales were made, including limed cut tips at 44s. Small, plump, washed Cochin was taken out at 37s. 6d., and medium and bold limed Calicut at 43s.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Soudan gums are easier, fair half-hard sorts offering at 30s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot is quiet at about 25s. for fair sorts. A parcel of good pale East Indian Ghatti sold last week at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Sales of fair so-called insoluble Persian sorts have been made at 11s. 6d. to 12s. on the spot.

**IPACUANHA.**—Fifteen bales of East Indian have arrived per *Nile* from Singapore, and six bales of Matto Grosso have also come to hand.

**JALAP.**—Holders are now asking higher, as the London and Hamburg markets have been practically cleared of good-testing root; business has been done at 8*½*d., and 8*½*d. is now asked on spot. Hamburg quotes 9*½*d. c.i.f.

**LIQUORICE Root.**—Russian double-peeled is quoted 40s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

**Lycopodium.**—Russian of treble-sifted quality is quoted at 1s. 8*½*d. per lb. c.i.f.

**MACE.**—West Indian at auction sold at higher prices, 40 packages realising 1s. 10*½*d. for fine pale, 1s. 4*½*d. to 1s. 5*½*d. for fair to good pale and reddish, 1s. 3*½*d. to 1s. 4*½*d. for fair to good red, and 10*½*d. to 1s. per lb. for broken.

**MENTHOL** sells in retail at 6s. 10*½*d. spot for Kobayashi and 6s. 9d. for Suzuki.

**OIL, ANISEED.**—Quiet, with small sales, at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. on the spot.

**OIL, APRICOT-KERNEL.**—Owing to the high prices asked for raw material an advance is thought probable. The present price is from 1s. 4*½*d. to 1s. 4*½*d. per lb. net, and for bleached 1s. 6*½*d. net.

**OIL, BERGAMOT,** is lower, 38 per cent. now offering at 12s. 3*½*d. per lb. c.i.f.

**OIL, CASSIA.**—The following are the spot prices: 80 to 83 per cent. c.a., 5s. 9d.; 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., 5s. 6d.; and 70 to 75 per cent., 5s. 4d. per lb.

**OIL, CASTOR,** is lower. Hull make of first-pressing, in barrels, is now quoted for prompt delivery at 25*½*l. 5s., March-June at 25*½*l. 10*½*s., and July-December at 25*½*l. 15*½*s.; second-pressing being 10*½*s. per ton less, ex wharf London.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Early in the week a further easier feeling was evident in Norwegian oil, business being done for April-May shipment at 57s. 6d. c.i.f., and for prompt shipment at 60s. c.i.f., but subsequently the tone was rather firmer, several agents quoting 60s. to 62s. c.i.f. There has been a moderate business at these figures. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 2 that, although the weather has been stormy during the past week, the increase in the catch of cod continues satisfactory. Moreover, the yield of oil is more than the average, owing to the fine and fat

liver of this year's cod. The results of the fishing for the whole of Norway up to date are as follows:

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Catch of cod (millions) ...	7.3	4.1	13.6
Yield, cod-liver oil (brls.) ...	10,100	3,900	13,000
Liver for other oils (hect.) ...	3,650	3,900	4,500

Provided these statistics are correct, there should be a proportionate increase of about 50 per cent. in the production of oil as compared with the foregoing two years. At all events, the prospects for a good production this year are as bright as possible. The market is declining, and the price for unrefined Lofoten oil has been reduced about 1s. daily during the past week. The current quotation for finest non-congealing quality is 60s. per barrel f.o.b. (see cable). The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,341 barrels, against 1,375 barrels at the corresponding date last year.

An advice from Aalesund dated February 24 states that fine weather has prevailed in the Lofoten district, and indeed along the whole coast. The catch, however, is not regarded as satisfactory, e.g., in Lofoten, where about four thousand boats have now arrived at the fishing stations. The quantity caught last week increased by only 660,000, although boats have been able to get on the sea every day of the week. At some stations the catch has been so poor that in spite of the fine weather fishermen have preferred to stay on shore, not considering it worth their while to put out to sea, as the catch would hardly cover the cost of the bait. In Vesterålen the catch has been more productive this week; but in the southern districts, where the weather has been more unsettled, the catch is far below expectations. [It will be seen the fishing has greatly improved since this was written.—ED.]

**OIL, EUCAlyPTUS.**—In spite of the influenza epidemic, the demand is merely a jobbing one, and is below the normal. B.P. oil is offered at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to cineol content, and globulus is worth 1s. 4d.

**OIL, LEMON.** is again easier for shipment at 4s. 7*½*d. per lb. c.i.f., while the spot price is unaltered at 5s. to 5s. 3*½*d.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Japanese dementholised is unaltered at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7*½*d. for Kobayashi and 4s. 5d. for Suzuki on the spot.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Coconut* is quiet and easier at 40s. on spot for Cochin and 28s. for Ceylon. *Lagos Palm* is unchanged at 26s. 6d. *Linseed* is rather easier on balance, at 22s. to 22s. 3d. in pipes and 22s. 3d. in barrels. *Cottonseed* is easier at 21s. 3d. for crude on spot, 22s. 6d. for ordinary pale refined and 24s. 9d. for sweet refined. Ordinary brown *Rape* oil is unchanged at 33s. 6d., and refined is 6d. easier at 35s., Jamba being quoted 33s. per cwt. *Petroleum* is unaltered at 5*½*d. to 6d. spot for Russian, 6*½*d. to 6*¾*d. for ordinary refined American, and 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d. for water-white. *Turpentine* has declined 1s. per cwt. on the week to 36s. 3*½*d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

**OPiUM.**—The London market remains steady, but there is very little business, the value of good Smyrna druggists' being 14s. 3*½*d., Malatia 16s. to 18s., and Tokat 18s. per lb. upwards. Cables from Persia indicate an advance in the prices asked, and the spot market is firmer, up to 12s. 6d. per lb. being quoted for good. A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 29 that 20 cases of Karahissar have been sold for English account at the equivalent of 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Large holders continue to refrain from selling. Reports as to the new crop continue conflicting, but in view of the anxiety of small holders to realise it may be concluded that the reports of damage are not so well founded as we are led to believe. The market closes uncertain. The arrivals of opium in Smyrna amount to 1,353 cases, against 3,150 cases at the same date last year.

**PEPPER.**—At auction a few bags good Ceylon sold at 4d. Good Tellicherry was bought in at 4*½*d. per lb.; privately, fair Singapore on spot is quoted 3*½*d. A good business has been done for shipment at easier prices, including March-May, April-June, and May-July at 3*½*d. to 3*¾*d. c.i.f. At auction 30 bags fine Muntok *white* were bought in at 6*½*d. Spot sellers of Singapore ask 5*½*d. to 5*¾*d., and near at hand 5*½*d. landed terms; Penang is worth 4*¾*d. Rather easier prices are quoted for arrival, the sales comprising March-May and April-June shipments at 5*½*d. to 5*¾*d. c.i.f. d.w.

**PIMENTO** is slow, the offerings at auction partly selling at 2*½*d. per lb.

**POTASSiUM IODiDE** of Japanese make is offered at 7s. 9d.

per lb. on the spot, and for forward shipment 7s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted.

**QUILLALA.**—An arrival of 305 bales has taken place in Liverpool from Valparaiso.

**QUININE.**—The market remains inanimate so far as speculation is concerned, and although  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. remains the nominal quotation for B. and S. and/or Brunswick sulphate, it is difficult to find sellers at this price. The advantage, if any, lies with the makers, who continue to do a small consumptive business at 8d.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Privately no genuine grey Jamaica is offered, and of native red only a kale or two exists here and there, recent purchases having gone into consumption. Lima is offered at a slight premium on last week's auction prices. The arrivals consist of 18 bales of grey Jamaica, and 12 of native red are close at hand.

**SENEGA.**—The steadier tendency previously noted is maintained. Some sales have lately been made at under the open-market rates, but nothing is now available under 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. net. Business has been done in New York at the equivalent of 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f., but 2s. 1d. is now quoted.

**SHELLAC** meets with a very slow sale on the spot, the value of TN being from 108s. to 110s. for ordinary to fair, and for A. C. Garnet 127s. 6d. to 130s. is quoted. Quotations for arrival and delivery have been more or less nominal.

Soy is quiet on the spot at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal.

**STRYCHNINE.**—In their March list, English makers announce a reduction of 2d. per oz., this being in response to the lower offers on the part of foreign makers, as notified early in February. English B.P. crystals in bulk are quoted 2s. per oz. net, and the sulphate at 1s. 10d.

**SULPHUR.**—Owing to the smaller production in Sicily there is a firm market. The Rome conference between representatives of the Consorzio and the Union Sulphur Co. for the purpose of arranging an agreement continued until a few days ago. It appears that American consumers intend to appeal to the Attorney-General in Washington against such an agreement as contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law, and consequence it is reported that a formal agreement between the above two parties has not been accomplished, but in spite of this they will endeavour to avoid a conflict on prices. The following are current quotations: Best crude unmixed seconds, 78s. ; thirds ditto, 75s. 3d. per ton of 1,030 kilos. ; refined blocks in bulk, 88s. ; ditto in bags of about 55 kilos. gross, 88s. ; rolls in 1-cwt. bags, 90s. 9d. ; flowers in 1-cwt. bags, 108s. 6d. ; "commercial" ditto, 91s. ; ground sulphur, "commercial" in 1-cwt. bags, 90s. 9d. ; best seconds ditto, 4s. 6d. per ton of 1,015 kilos. f.o.b. Sicily.

**TARAXACUM.**—Firmer prices are quoted from the Continent, including whole at 55s. 6d., and cut at 60s. 6d. per wt. c.i.f.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Recent arrivals have stimulated the demand, and a fair business has been done at steady prices. The quotations for Bagdad are as follows: Firsts 15s. to 1s. 10s., seconds 13s. to 14s. per cwt.

**TURMERIC.**—Madras is steady with small sales at from 1s. to 23s., and for Cochin split bulbs 14s. is asked on the spot. Bengal is unaltered. At auction 40 bags of Cochin split bulbs sold at 14s.

**VANILLA.**—At auction the small supply of 359 tins, practically all Seychelles, was offered and sold at an irregular advance of 1s. to 2s. per lb. The prices paid were as follows:

Seychelles: Firsts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 in., 13s. to 15s. 6d. ; 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 6d. to 13s. 6d. ; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 in., 10s. to 13s. ; seconds, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 6d. to 12s. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in., 9s. 3d. to 11s. ; 3 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 8s. 9d. to 1s. ; and common 3s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. Mauritius: Fair to odd leanish firsts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 in., 14s. 6d. ; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 11s. 6d. to 1s. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 9s. to 11s. ; and common split 9s. 3d.

**WAX, CARNAUBA**, is easier, waxy grey offering at 110s. spot and 105s. for distant delivery. 50 bags chalky grey have been sold in Liverpool at 107s. 6d.

**WAX, JAPANESE.**—Sellers of good squares on spot quote

**WILD CHERRY BARK** is dearer at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. spot for good bark.

### Ceylon Citronella-oil.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Society on February 3, the Secretary (Mr. Drieberg) read a report by Mr. Kelway Bamber on the necessity for a revised test for citronella-oil. Mr. Bamber stated that none of the Galle merchants were in favour of the Government enforcing a new test, for the reason that purchasers were content with the present adulterated oil, and would not pay more for the pure oil. Adhering to his opinion that some new test was necessary, Mr. Bamber made certain suggestions with the view of finding a satisfactory one. A letter was also read from Mr. C. P. Hayley, stating that the Galle Chamber of Commerce were unanimously of opinion that the existing test was sufficient for all practical purposes. The question of adulteration could be solved by consumers, if they wished to obtain pure oil, by offering higher prices for the pure article. Mr. Hayley supported what he had said in his letter, that adulteration was now so very slight that it was not worth while taking any action in regard to it, a more plentiful supply having resulted in buyers refusing to accept oil except that which was almost pure. Their experience was that consumers would not pay more for the oil in proportion to the additional cost of producing pure oil. He was of opinion that Schimmel's test was quite sufficient, being used by most consumers. It was true that Ceylon oil did not realise as much as Java oil, but that was due to the different variety of grass from which the Java oil was distilled. The Java variety of grass gave more valuable oil, but not so large a crop as the Ceylon grass, and therefore the latter had been more extensively sown by the natives. The meeting decided to take no action in the matter, stating their reasons to the Government, from whom Mr. Bamber's report was received, with a request for the Board's observations. From inquiries made by the local "Times" it appears Messrs. Clark Young & Co. quite agreed with Mr. Hayley. The present oil suited the requirements of 90 per cent. of the London buyers; and if the latter were contented, what was the good of a new test? If good estate oil were offered buyers would offer the same price as for the ordinary quality. Buyers were also aware that the oil was adulterated somewhat, but they did not grumble; so there was no need for a new test to take the place of Schimmel's, which was generally accepted. Messrs. Volkart Bros., who export about one-third of the oil shipped annually, also agreed that a new test was unnecessary, and several native shippers expressed themselves in similar terms.

### American Drug-market

Under the general set of circumstances which at present obtain in things commercial, business in drugs may be classed as tolerably good. Although consumers are very sparing in their demands, no pronounced selling pressure has developed in any quarter, and quoted prices are pretty much the same as before. Opium, hydrastis, and peppermint oil seem to be on the verge of a rise, but the lack of buying interest keeps such tendency in check.

**ALOES.**—Case Curaçao has developed little of further interest. There appears to be some doubt, however, regarding values, but the fact that five boxes were sold during the week at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. may be something of a guide, although the quality of the purchase did not transpire. Gourds are now offered at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Some interest was shown in the Cape variety, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. being paid for round lots.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** continues rather quiet. Some lots have been sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the chances are that genuine buying inquiry would elicit even better terms, in one quarter at least.

**COPAIBA.**—The more uniform prices of 45c. to 5c. are now quoted for Central and South American. Goods at the former figure are still regarded with suspicion, but the present tendency of the market is downwards, and values are fairly represented by the quoted range.

**CRAMP BARK** in 100-lb. bales is offered at 6c. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**HYDRASTIS** is quiet at present, but the principal holders are very firm in their views, and while the former spot quotations of \$1.95 to \$2.10 are still given out, it is rather improbable that any heavy supplies could be obtained at the inside figure—in fact \$2.10 has actually been paid for rich manufacturing grades.

**OPUM.**—Further strong advices from primary sources have given some encouragement to local dealers, and increased firmness is apparent, but so far little consuming interest has been aroused. Quotations are unaltered at \$4.50 for case or jobbing lots.

**PEPPERMINT OIL.**—The former quotations of \$1.65 to \$1.75 stand, the local dealers not having yet responded to the firm views of the Western holders. The latter are aiming at a \$2 market, according to one reliable source of information.

**SENEGA.**—An improved demand for domestic and foreign accounts has steadied the market somewhat, and 46c. is now considered an inside figure for Western in moderate quantities.

**PEARMINT OIL** is extremely scarce, and \$4.50 to \$5 is asked.

**WHITE PINE BARK.**—The more reasonable weather has stimulated demand, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. has been paid for bale lots.

## Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

**ARSENIC.**—The demand continues insufficient, and consequently the anticipated reduction has set in, white powdered having declined to 60m. per 100 kilos. It now remains to be seen whether the export demand, which will determine the future of the market, will improve. Unless it does a further decline in price may be expected.

**BALSAM PERU.**—A gradual decline has been apparent during February, and genuine balsam can now be had at 17m. to 18m. per kilo. Even at this price there is little demand, and the continued reductions must be attributed to this cause.

**CAMPHOR OIL.**—In Hamburg, spot prices have declined to 100m. per 100 kilos., and delivery prices to about 85m. These quotations are still too high to permit of much business. When values were very high there was a considerable decline in consumption, and it is anticipated there will have to be further reductions before the demand again becomes general.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—The market is still weak. Supplies in second-hands are considerably cheaper than those of refiners, who are offering at 5.30m. per kilo.

**JALAP.**—There is a complete scarcity just at present. A few hundred kilos. recently received in Hamburg were disposed of at the unusually high price of 250m. per 100 kilos. If these conditions continue there will be a considerable rise in the price of jalap-resin.

**KOLA.**—The present low values may be attributed to the abundant supplies, some 800 sacks having been received in Hamburg in January, of which about one-third remain on the market. This, in conjunction with old stocks, brought about a reduction to 45m. to 60m. per 100 kilos., according to quality, although many of the importers are not selling.

**Lycopodium.**—The position has not been maintained, as there has been no demand for some time. Tired of waiting, some holders have made concessions, an example which was promptly followed by others. At present the market tendency is decidedly weak, and there will probably be a further decline in price, as no great interest is shown. Present quotation in Hamburg is 350m. per 100 kilos.

**POTASH CHLORATE.**—There is a general demand, but first-hand supplies appear to be sold out, and those in second hands are restricted, inasmuch as nothing is to be sold to manufacturers of explosives. These conditions are very unusual, and many consumers who have not covered their needs in time are expected to find themselves awkwardly placed.

**POTASH PRUSSIATE (YELLOW).**—There has again been a slight decline; some manufacturers are inclined to sell at 100m. per 100 kilos. for quantities. The consumption appears to be inadequate, and prices are by no means firm.

**SAIMIAC.**—The good demand for technical crystals in previous years and the scarcity which prevailed for some time have induced makers gradually to extend their operations. Just now, however, it would appear that these have become too extensive, for prices have declined, and quantities can be bought at 48m. per 100 kilos.

**STRYCHNINE.**—Although the supplies of nux vomica are by no means large, yet of late offers for shipment have become more pressing, and prices are lower, so that after a time cheaper spot (Hamburg) nux vomica may be counted upon. It is possible that strychnine may also be affected, and unless the demand improves, prices may decline.

**ZINC OXIDE.**—Negotiations regarding the establishment of a zinc convention have been brought to a successful conclusion, so that there is a good market for zinc at rising prices. The zinc-oxide convention also advanced their prices by 3m. per 100 kilos. from February 17.

**ACQUITTED.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on March 5, Isidore Ziefert, a Russian druggist, was acquitted of the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Jane Farvish by injecting cocaine into her gums before tooth extraction.

**SPRINGFIELD CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (Eccles).**—Particulars of 1,250l. debentures created by resolution of January 17, 1908, have been filed pursuant to Section 14 (4) of the Companies Act, 1900. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). No trustees.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—*Treharne & Duncan.* Registered February 24. General analysts, 125 Bute Street, Cardiff. Partnership for fourteen years from March 1, 1908. General partner, J. H. Duncan, above address. Limited partner, F. G. Trehearne, Llanishen, contributing 2,979l. (agreed value of goodwill, apparatus, furniture, books, and instruments transferred by him).

**DRUGS FOR EGYPT.**—The Egyptian Government have issued a call for tenders for the supply of drugs and materials to the Medical Corps of the Egyptian Army for the year ending December 31, 1909. Tender forms may be obtained from Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Western, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., to whom tenders are to be returned by May 27.

## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February 1908, and to the stocks on February 29.

	February		Stocks		1908	
	Landed	Delivd.	1908	1907	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....es, etc.	72	146	183	210	206	287
".....gourds	—	168	1,538	192	472	485
Aniseed, star ....es	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot ....pkgs	1,382	821	7,322	4,841	3,111	1,551
Balsams ... cks, etc.	—	112	418	474	65	154
Calumba .....bgs	—	72	381	257	3	131
Camphor.....pkgs	738	1,090	2,639	800	1,876	1,952
Cardamoms .....	283	320	1,786	1,373	532	503
Cinchona....."	397	311	4,938	5,229	789	822
Cocculus indicus ..	—	—	17	—	—	—
Cochineal .....	69	15	670	338	94	50
Cubebas....."	—	—	191	533	—	2
Dragon's-blood...."	6	9	52	88	9	18
Galls....."	332	208	1,979	1,381	340	407
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	1	10	10	—	1
Animi .....	121	88	253	181	199	120
Arabic .....	459	1,248	5,356	8,441	721	2,171
Asafetida .....	138	124	385	358	165	129
Benzoin .....	166	155	664	965	256	295
Copal....."	3,301	3,701	15,248	13,879	6,184	7,786
Damar .....	595	566	2,914	2,383	1,578	1,130
Galbanum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge .....	1	18	97	54	48	26
Gaiacum .....	—	8	41	54	8	9
Kauri ... tons net	243	123	639	1,217	325	312
Kino.....pkgs	—	1	55	58	—	5
Mastich .....	—	—	—	1	1	2
Myrrh, E.I. ..	26	42	245	291	148	106
Olibanum .....	292	83	1,300	2,273	411	183
Sandarac .....	143	95	546	619	409	167
Tragacanth .....	1,722	1,185	5,143	4,862	3,061	2,103
Ippecacuanha—						
Cartagena .....	17	7	66	47	25	14
R.I. ("Johore") ..	—	17	52	24	28	31
Matto Grosso ..	2	12	52	47	12	32
Minas .....	—	7	47	52	—	27
Jalap.....bls.	22	16	25	50	22	19
Nux vomica...pkgs.	96	40	236	115	256	40
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star...es.	20	20	21	50	20	20
*Cassia....."	—	12	57	25	70	36
Castor.....pkgs	131	51	335	212	322	291
Coconut ....tons	188	117	459	164	502	326
Olive.....cks, etc.	48	230	1,343	579	333	399
Palm.....tons	—	3	5	2	—	6
Quinine .....	3,062	2,974	219,332	222,064	3,062	6,430
Rhubarb .....	89	82	538	188	109	144
Sarsaparilla....bls.	85	108	215	42	190	178
Senna.....bls. etc.	160	390	811	1,520	569	577
Shellac.....cs.	4,264	3,278	26,244	10,857	8,577	7,250
Turmeric.....tons	2	24	310	24 4	41	60
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	157	755	1,550	1,984	452	933
Vegetable....."	6	67	315	110	215	113

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

**GREEK STATE QUININE.**—With reference to the notice which appeared in the *C. & D.* of February 1, p. 203, on the subject of a Bill respecting the sale of quinine, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of information to the effect that the Bill has passed its third reading in the Greek Chamber, with an amendment to the effect that the free importation and sale of quinine are not excluded by the provisions of the law. It is, however, provided that quinine shall only be imported after the previous examination of each consignment in the chemical laboratory of the Greek Ministry of Finance so as to determine whether it fulfils the conditions imposed by the Greek Board of Health. The board have also received translation of a report of the Medical Council describing in detail the tests to which it is proposed that sulphate, bi-sulphate, hydrochloride, and tannate of quinine respectively shall be submitted. The tests are equally applicable to the quinine purchased by the Greek Government and that imported by private traders. The report concerning the tests has been published in the Greek Official Gazette in order that traders concerned may take measures before the law comes into operation, and the translation may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

## The Lambing Season.

Some Hints to Chemists by a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

THE lambing season has now commenced, and will be in full swing in the course of a few weeks. Country chemists are called upon to prescribe for the various ailments pertaining to parturition of sheep, and it is necessary, if not essential, that they should be able to dispense a remedy at once, "have it at their finger-ends," as it were, and not hesitate and tell their clients to call back again, which generally means that they see no more of them. The diseases connected with parturition in sheep are numerous and varied, and no one but a practical and experienced person can know them all and how to remedy them; but one dominating principle is well understood—viz., asepticity, so that when one is called upon for advice the first thing should be to impress emphatically upon the attendant the great benefit derived from cleanliness—not only of his hands, clothes, cords, etc.—but of his knife, crutch switch, and any other accessory required in the performance of his duties as accoucheur—in fact, cleanliness must be the *alpha* and *omega* in the treatment of all diseases.

It is unnecessary to enter into all the *pros* and *cons* of difficult parturition. Very common ailments are heaving, straining, after-pains, etc., which usually terminate in metritis and prove fatal. For all such cases wash out the womb, remove after-birth, inject ol. carbo. (1 in 40) into the womb, and give internally the following draught:

Tr. opii	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. aether. nitroso	...	...	...	3j.
Ätheris (meth.)	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. ricini	...	...	...	3j.

M.

(Label.)

### STRAINING DRAUGHT FOR EWES.

To be given in a little gruel, and repeated in two hours if necessary.

Should the pains continue, the dose of tr. opii may be increased, or chlorodyne may be substituted for it. Surgical sanitas, creolin, or any antiseptic may be used instead of the ol. carbo. It may also be advisable to give injections of tr. belladonnae and sweet oil if the animal survives, and a stimulant draught such as:

Spt. aetheris nitroso	...	...	3j.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	3j.
Spt. ammon. aromat.	...	...	3j.
Aquam ad	...	...	3j.

Misce pro dosi.

If there is fever add to the above tr. aconiti B.P. m.v. Metritis or inflammation of the womb, caused by difficulty in lambing, may be treated as above.

In cases of eversion of the womb the uterus has to be replaced and kept in position by means of a pessary or stitching, then treated as above.

Diarrhoea is often met with after lambing, no doubt due to septic matters. Give 2 or 4 oz. doses of castor oil, then 1-dr. doses of sodium hyposulphite in water, with or without any other antiseptic that will amalgamate.

Mammitis, or garget, occurs after lambing, when the lambs are weaned. In these cases give a dose (3j. to 3ij.) of mag. sulph., which is a drying agent, diminishing the flow or secretion of milk. Bathe the gland with warm water and apply either of the following by well rubbing on the gland three times a day:

Potass. bicarb.	...	3j.	Ol. olivæ	...	...	3j.
Ol. olivæ,			S.V.M.			
Aquaæ	...	aa.	Oj.	Ol. tereb.	...	aa. 3j.
M.S.A.						M.S.A.

Sore teats can also be treated with either of the above; very often they are a complication of garget.

Chemists are consulted as to the causes and prevention of abortion. The first thing to do is to isolate all cases, then disinfect womb and give oil and laudanum.

Joint-ill in lambs is usually due to wet and cold weather. It may also be due to non-closure of the navel. Treat the latter with an antiseptic dressing and give a dose of quinine and an emulsion to rub the joints. Lambo's fever is also very prevalent. This is not long in cutting the animal off.

Always insist upon keeping the animal warm and dry, and give a mixture of a volatile stimulant, such as ether and spt. ammon. arom., or even whisky, in doses according to age. The dose is given in oil the first time, and in emulsions or demulcents after.

Diarrhoea, termed "white scour" in lambs, in its very dangerous form usually attacks the animal when two or three days old, before it has gained sufficient strength to withstand it. Do not give the lamb milk unless it is boiled, and a volatile stimulant or port wine should be given to sustain it, as well as a powder containing catechu and prepared chalk with pulv. kino co. c. opio, according to age, or chalk-mixture in half the dose given to man.

The above diseases are the most common after lambing, and chemists intending to oblige their customers would do well to be fully prepared for a quick or sudden consultation as to any of the ailments. In preparing the various mixtures it should be remembered that they can be rendered more attractive by the use of flavours, colours, boxes, and labels of a character that will take the eye and perhaps the nostrils. If at any time an accoucheur should ask for an outfit "medicine chest," it will be quite sufficient to enclose the following, with full directions as to dose and administration:

Mag. sulph.	Spt. aether. nit.
Ol. ricini	Tr. opii
Ol. lini	Creta præp.
Ol. terebinth.	Glycerin.
Ol. olivæ	Spt. ammon. arom.
Acid. carbolic. (pure)	Ether
Ol. carbolic. (1 in 40)	Chlorodyne
Creosote	Pulv. gentian.
Catechu	Pulv. zingib.

If one is personally and well acquainted with the purchaser and can be sure about his caution, liniments or lotions containing aconite and belladonna can be added. In putting out lamb-medicines, the age especially must be studied carefully, and, if possible, the strength of the animal ascertained.

## Adulterated Bergamot Oil.

By C. M. W. GRIEB, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., F.C.S.

A DULTERATED oil of bergamot is still being offered on the market as the genuine article. The following recently obtained figures are the results of the examination of two samples of "guaranteed genuine" bergamot oil from different sources; without even determining the acid number they clearly showed that both oils were adulterated:

	Sp. Gr. at 15.5° C.	Optical rotation in 100-mm. tube	Residue after evaporation at 100° C.	Ester content.
1	0.892	+ 17° 0'	2.98 p.c.	33.5 p.c.
2	0.875	+ 21° 30'	3.96 "	30.2 "

Both samples were soluble in half their volume of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the solubility was not disturbed by adding more alcohol. They were both quite insoluble in twice their volume of 80-per-cent. alcohol, sample 2 not even dissolving in ten times its volume. The presence of lemon oil was proved in sample 2, while terpinyl acetate was probably the adulterant in sample 1.

This note again emphasises the fact that an oil which is guaranteed genuine is not necessarily above suspicion unless its purity is confirmed by analysis. The examination of these oils was carried out in the analytical laboratory of Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd., of Islington.

A FEATURE of the almanack sent out by Mr. G. M. Perkins, chemist and druggist, Knighton, is a seed catalogue. A good selection of vegetable and flower garden seeds is given, with prices. Such a list is much appreciated in rural districts.

APPRENTICE (130/3), writing in regard to a Manchester chemist's assistant's success in limerick competitions, tells us that during the past six weeks he has been "limericking." His first win was 13*l.* 10*s.* from "London Opinion," and he has had consolation prizes amounting to 9*l.*, so that his wins have totalled to 22*l.* 10*s.*

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on March 2, Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch in the chair.

#### THE LATE MR. FRISWELL.

At the outset Dr. Lewkowitsch rose and referred to the death of the Chairman of the Section—Mr. R. J. Friswell—which has occurred since the February meeting. It had been hoped that Mr. Friswell would have had strength to have withstood the diseases with which he was stricken, but after a fight of some five or six weeks these hopes were doomed to disappointment. Dr. Lewkowitsch feelingly referred to Mr. Friswell as cut off in the flower of his strength, and at a time when he was full of ardour and energy in a new vocation which marked the summit of his career. Mr. Friswell had carried out his duties as Chairman of the Section in an earnest and dignified manner. The Committee of the Section met soon after the Chairman's death and passed votes of condolence with the family, and also sent a wreath to place on the grave. Dr. Lewkowitsch then read a letter from the President of the Society—Sir Boerton Redwood—who was prevented by illness from being present to move a vote of sympathy. Sir Boerton's letter referred to his early acquaintance with Mr. Friswell at a time when he (Sir Boerton) was an assistant to his father at the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratory in Bloomsbury Square. Professor McDola, who was to have seconded the motion, was also unable to be present. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Julius L. Baker) thereupon proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Grant Hooper and carried in silence, all standing.

Shortly afterwards the Hon. Secretary read an obituary notice which he had prepared. The main facts of Mr. Friswell's life were given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 15, p. 256, but one interesting point has not been previously mentioned. It appears that Mr. Friswell at first contemplated a literary career, and came in contact with most of the writers of the day at his father's house. The Whitefriars' Club, which was the rendezvous of the literary men and artists, included the early photographers, H. P. Robinson and Valentine Blanchard, and association with the last-named led to Mr. Friswell taking up photography. Through photography his tastes were inclined to chemistry, which resulted in his studying that science at the Royal College of Chemistry as mentioned in our obituary notice. Mr. Friswell maintained his connection with photography for many years, filling for a time the positions of Hon. Secretary of the Royal Photographic Society and editor of the Society's "Journal."

#### COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

The death of Mr. Friswell necessitated the appointment of an acting-Chairman for the remainder of the session. Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, the Vice-Chairman, was elected to that position, the Vice-Chairmanship being filled by Mr. Grant Hooper, and the vacancy in the committee by Mr. W. Hemingway. It was also announced that, in accordance with the rules, Mr. Gordon Salomon, Dr. M. O. Forster, Mr. F. Napier Sutton, Mr. A. R. Ling, and Mr. G. C. Jones would retire from the committee. Members were asked to send in nominations on or before March 30.

#### THE PAPERS

were hardly of pharmaceutical interest. The first was a posthumous paper which the late Mr. Friswell had intended reading before the Society. It was read by the Hon. Secretary, who had completed the paper from Mr. Friswell's rough notes. The paper was about a method of separating paratoluidine from mixed toluidines in which the hydrate was formed by churning with ice. An ice-breaking machine was part of the plant. In the discussion the acting-Chairman referred to the revival in the tar-colour industry which is taking place in this country in consequence of the new Patent Act.

The other paper was by Messrs. C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and J. F. Briggs on "The Chloramine Reaction of the Proteins and Technical Applications."



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inscribed under "Information Wanted."

#### Benzoline for Benzine.

SIR,—It is a very common occurrence for petroleum spirit to be put up as benzine. Moreover, it is correct.

Benz(i)ne is petroleum spirit.  
Benz(e)ne is benzol.

Although I have always packed benzol, my labels (stock labels) say it is benzine, whereas text-books on organic chemistry say it is "benzene." I think petroleum spirit or benzine will answer as well for cleaning-purposes: it does in my own house. Of course, as a solvent for rubber, etc., benzol should be supplied.

Yours truly,

W. FORSTER.

SIR,—In reply to "Chemico's" inquiry, the names benzine and benzoline refer to the same article, which is a paraffin derivative. Similarly benzene and benzol are the same, and are obtained from coal-tar. The former, perfectly free from smell and grease, is the substance usually used for cleaning-purposes.

Yours truly,

HYDROCARBON. (129/63.)

#### Thieleman's Drops.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence in the C. & D. of August 17 and 24, 1907, on the Norwegian remedy, Thieleman's cholera drops, I have had an inquiry as to the strength of the vin. opii crocat., tinct. valerianæ, and tinct. opii, and the composition of the aetheris spirituosi camphorati contained therein. It is likely that this information may be of general interest, and also for the sake of accuracy and uniformity I think it should be brought before your readers, particularly the vin. opii crocati, especially when we remember that in that exceedingly useful volume, Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," vol. xii., p. 526, there are no fewer than four different formulas, and of different strengths, for tinct. opii crocat. (Sydenham's laudanum). I append the formulæ, for which I am indebted to the kindness of a Norwegian apoteket:

VINI OPII CROCATI.	TINCT. VALERIANÆ.
Opii gross. pulv. ... 15	Rad. valerian. ... 20
Cort. cinn. ceylon. ... 1	Spirit. dilut. ... 100
Fl. caryophyll. ... 1	Fiat tinctura.
Stigm. croci sicc. ... 5	
Vin. malagæ ... 150	
	ÆTHERIS SPIRITUOSI CAMPHORATI.
	TINCT. OPII.
Opii gross. pulv. ... 10	Camphor. ... 15
Spirit. dilut. ... 100	Æther. spirituosis. ... 85

Yours faithfully,

WM. BOUSFIELD.

[It should be understood that these formulæ are for the Swedish preparation. The "National Formulary" has a formula for Thielmann's drops which is substantially the same. The formulæ for tr. opii crocata vary considerably in foreign Pharmacopœias. The above is the formula recognised in Germany and Russia, so far as proportions are concerned. We have had occasion to look into the matter recently, and we found that Sydenham's formula required opium 2 oz., saffron 1 oz., cloves 1 dr., cinnamon 1 dr., and "Mountain"

(i.e., Spanish wine) 1 lb. In the course of years this *vinum opii*, *crocatum* became a tincture, but the wine-form is still retained in many *Pharmacopœias*. In one of the later editions of the London *Pharmacopœia* the saffron was omitted on the suggestion of Brande, and that is why *vinum opii* U.S.P. (like the older B.P. preparations) has no saffron, the formula being:

Granulated opium	...	...	100 grams
Saigon cinnamon	...	...	10 grams
Cloves	...	...	10 grams
Alcohol,			
White wine, each, a sufficient quantity to	...	...	1,000 c.c.

Sydenham's laudanum was a great galenic and therapeutic advance when it was introduced.—*EDITOR.*]

#### Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

SIR.—Clause 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, now before the House of Lords, is for the purpose of regulating the sale of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture or horticulture, and it proposes that any person (not being a chemist) may sell these if he is duly licensed for the purpose by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under the section. It is provided that before granting any licence the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the applicant's neighbourhood the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances are satisfied. Regulations are to be made for the granting of licences and their duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent, and production of such licences; as well as regulations which will keep the storage and distribution of such poisons under thorough control. From the articles in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* I gather that these proposals are objected to on principle, and sufficient consideration appears not to have been given to the system of trading which at present exists. I know this trade well. I consider that the passing of Clause 2 into law will not materially affect chemists and druggists, and that the change, where it does affect them, will do so to their benefit.

As things are, chemists and druggists control a large share of the sheep-dip trade, but the larger part of this business is done by others than chemists. The effect of the proposed new law would be, generally, to make legal what at present exists in fact. My experience is that a larger number of chemists are engaged in the sheep-dip business than of those who are not chemists; but, though there are exceptions, the rule is that the chemist only supplies the small farmer. The large buyers of sheep-dip are canvassed personally, and their orders booked months ahead, by wool brokers, agricultural-implement dealers, etc. Another important section of the great sheep breeders place their orders for sheep-dip, as they do for practically all their wants, with the Co-operative Agricultural Supply Associations, of which they are shareholders or members. The chemist mainly supplies those farmers whose orders are not large enough to induce other traders to spend time and money in a personal canvass to obtain. All these large dealers in sheep-dip may be expected to take out licences under the new law, and that section of the business will not be materially affected by its passing.

Where the new law would affect chemists materially is in small towns and villages, where there are many ironmongers and others who sell sheep-dips, but whose sales of poisonous sheep-dip are so inconsiderable that not one in a dozen of these would pay 10s. a year for a licence to sell poisonous dip. Under the new law I would look for the transference of the bulk of this village trade into the chemist's hands, and, as it is customary in some districts, especially in summer, to mix a poisonous with a non-poisonous dip, farmers will doubtless get into the way of purchasing their supplies of both qualities of dip from the chemist, which previously they have bought from other merchants.

The weed-killer business would be more affected by the proposed new law than the sheep-dip trade, for though the larger sales of weed-killer are mainly effected through seedsmen, the bulk of this business is at present in the hands of chemists. I expect that under the new law the weed-killer business will pass all but entirely into the hands of seedsmen and nurserymen. There has always been, and

will continue to be, a constant come and go between farmers and druggists in country towns, but, as a rule, the gardener and forester, the principal buyers of weed-killer, have no special connection with the druggist, while they are in frequent communication with the seedsmen. It is incomprehensible to me why the Bill should not extend to Ireland. If there is any real need of such a measure as this is passing into law for Britain, the need of some relaxation of the regulations in regard to the sale of sheep-dip in Ireland is far more pressing. The districts in Britain where agricultural and horticultural poisons cannot be procured readily from chemists are insignificant as compared with Ireland, where real and undoubted hardship in this respect does exist. Yours faithfully,

AGRICULTURIST. (127/37.)

#### Jay Mack's Replies.

SIR.—“Purchaser's” case is very simple.

First.—He has not the grit in him to save 500*l.*, or he would be in business now. There are plenty to choose from, surely, at very low prices, to pay well.

Second.—He has not got 1,000*l.* If he had he would not be likely to ask my advice, because businesses which cost 1,000*l.* are usually transferred by lawyers, agents, or wholesalers whose experience is generally supposed to be of that long-spoon order needed when sipping with the *de'il*.

Third.—If he had 1,500*l.* he would, I believe (as Max O'Rell said of the Irishman with 20*l.*), live on his means for the rest of his days; for if he put it into Evans, Ltd., or Boots, Ltd., he would get 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. = 30*s.* to 35*s.* a week, which is more than the average assistant is worth.

JAY MACK.

#### Chemical Lectures.

Referring to the request for notes on lectures suitable for delivery by chemists (*C. & D.*, February 15, p. 279, and February 22, p. 313), the following is the skeleton of a successful lecture delivered on January 20 by Mr. H. S. Pearmund, pharmaceutical chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

#### Chemistry of the Breakfast-table.

EVOLUTION OF THE MEAL.—Contrast between prehistoric (nuts, water), Elizabethan (beer or mead and meat), and modern breakfast. Climate and environment influence quality and composition of materials consumed.

INVESTIGATING FOOD.—Indebtedness to science. Science ever pressing onward and revealing Nature's secrets. Importance of chemistry among the exact sciences. Rise and progress of chemistry. Physiology necessary to understand the complex processes that take place when food is introduced into the human organisation. Faculty of absorbing outside materials. Oxidation of food supports bodily heat and muscular energy. Breathing. Composition of atmosphere. Nitrogen inhaled not changed. Tissue nitrogen absorbed from food. Water: composition and purity. Carbon and nitrogen combinations afford foods.

FOODS.—Definition “substances necessary for building up the tissues and substance of a living being.” Classification: nitrogenous compounds or proteids; fats; carbohydrates; water; saline substances. Remarks on each class and their office in a diet. Perfect diet, proper balancing of these five classes of materials.

ARTICLES USED AS FOOD.—Milk: composition, contains the essentials of a perfect food. Kinds of milk: condensed, sterilised. Eggs: a natural food, composition. Albumen and its uses. Starch: three-quarters of our food is starch or its derivatives. Sources of starch. Bread: how made, kinds. Changes that take place on heating flour. Infants' foods. Action of gastric juices on starch. Sugar: kinds, sources, and processes of manufacture. Importance of sugar as a food. Conversion into glucose by intestinal ferment. Sugar in beer, vinegar, and alcohol manufacture. Sugar from an old linen shirt.

BEVERAGES.—Coffee and tea: sources and characteristics and preparation. Cocoa: sources, characteristics, and preparation. Specimens from Messrs. Cadbury to illustrate botanical features. Parts used; kinds of cocoa. Chocolate. Compare composition and alkaloidal value of tea, coffee, and cocoa. Advantages of cocoa as nutritive beverage. Theine, caffeine, theobromine. What is an alkaloid?

STANDARD DIET.—Differs according to climate. Moleschoot's standard: average man requires daily proteid food 4½ oz., fat 3 oz., carbohydrate 14 oz., mineral matter 1 oz., water 50 oz. Pav's diet: bread 2 lb., meat ¾ lb., equal to 44 oz. of solid food, of which a quarter is animal matter. Nitrogenous principles promote muscle, carbohydrates or fat induce obesity. Vegetable diet not rational. Judging from the teeth and digestive organisation man adapted for a mixed diet.

### Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "C. & D. Diary," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

*C. H.* (131/13).—A pedlar's licence is not required by persons who sell from door to door goods actually manufactured by themselves.

*Bona-fide Wholesale* (132/9).—Read the paragraph "Wholesale Dealing" in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 452. So long as unqualified persons using the title "manufacturing chemists" are not in retail trade the Pharmaceutical Society does not interfere.

*Ferri* (120/36) asks if an apothecaries' assistant, having drug-stores of his own, may dispense prescriptions containing scheduled poisons. "Ferri" knows that he may not sell them, but he is doubtful about the dispensing part of his business. The answer is "No"; any privilege under the Pharmacy Act enjoyed by apothecaries' assistants applies solely to their service in the business of an apothecary. This privilege ceases when they keep open shop on their own account or on behalf of any person who is not an apothecary.

*S. M.* (130/16) asks if a person holding the apothecary's assistant's certificate, but who is not a registered chemist, may legally use a sign-board with the wording "Blank's Drug-stores (Qualified by Examination)." Unfortunately the Pharmacy Act of 1868 does not appear to cover the implication that a person is qualified under the Act, but merely makes it illegal for a person not registered under the Act to assume or use the titles "Chemist and Druggist," "Chemist," "Druggist," and "Dispensing Chemist or Druggist."

*Caution* (130/66).—When dissolution of a partnership takes place notification of the fact should be given by circular to all persons with whom the firm have been in the habit of doing business, and to the public in the "Gazette," or to the trade directly interested—e.g., in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Unless this be done the individual partners of the firm, even those who retire, are not free from liability for debts incurred by the firm. In your case the position is that the creditors of the firm may sue you as an individual, but you could recover from your late partner under the agreement of dissolution. Whether or not this is a likely eventuality you can judge, but the circumstances illustrate the importance of attending to all formal legal requirements in such matters. See the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 464.

*Nerveit* (125/56).—(1) Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, makes it an offence for any person not registered under that Act to assume, use, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is registered under that Act. It is not altogether improbable that the use of the word "Pharmacy" by a person who has not by examination or otherwise proved his competence in pharmacy might be construed as an offence under the section, but such rights as there may be in the section have, we expect, been slept on too long. (2) Many homeopathic preparations of scheduled poisons come within the *de minimis non curat lex* principle [*C. & D. Diary*, p. 452 (26)], but we cannot say which potencies of aconite and belladonna are so. (3) The poisons schedule is in the *Diary*, p. 449, and unqualified persons may not sell anything mentioned therein, *per se* or as an ingredient.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

*Salol* (124/40).—**SALARY OF JUNIORS.**—We cannot do better than quote from the *C. & D. Diary*, 1907, where it was stated "a junior of nineteen should get 30*l.* per annum indoors, or 7*l.* outdoors. By the time he is desirous of qualifying he should have increased his commercial value to at least 40*l.* per annum indoors, or 8*l.* outdoors."

*A. C. B.* (125/9).—**IMITATION RUSSIA LEATHER** is perfumed with *ol. ruscii* essent. This is a distillate from Russian birch-tar (*oleum ruscii*), with which true Russia leather is curried, and to the antiseptic bodies in which the permanence of Russia leather is due. In the case of imitation leathers the essential oil is added to the currying grease or is simply sprinkled over the finished leather. The essential oil has, unlike the tar, very slight preservative action.

**UCHUPAIBA.**—In reference to the inquiry in this column, February 29, p. 349, *H. W.* suggests that this is intended for "Buchupaiba," an American proprietary medicine.

*F. D.* (Budapest) (122/20).—(1) **METAL-POLISH.**—A good selection of polishing-pastes is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." The following is characteristic of the metal-polishes that are now preferred:

Kieselguhr	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Petroleum jelly	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Oleic acid	...	...	...	...	½ lb.
Oil of mirbane	...	...	...	...	1 dr.

Grind together till uniform.

(2) For polishing syphon-tops a powder with a basis of whiting is best, such as the following:

Prepared chalk	...	...	...	...	2 lb.
Red ochre	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	...	4 oz.
Calcined magnesia	...	...	...	...	1½ oz.

Mix. In using the powder it is moistened with water.

Often plain prepared chalk moistened with ammonia is employed. (3) We are not acquainted with any journal devoted to the electro-plating industry.

*D. A. D.* (115/58).—The cod-liver oil emulsion basis is tragacanth. The preparation is apparently ready medicated and sweetened, but you should have given us particulars of the proportions used in making an emulsion.

*X. Y.* (118/2).—(1) Ivory-black is generally used for harness-oil, but "black oil" as obtained from tar-distillers is also employed, as well as bitumen. (2) **STRAW-HAT POLISH.**—See *C. & D.*, October 19, 1907, p. 631.

*Rhodesia* (123/34).—**LINIMENTUM TEBEBINTHINE.**—An improved process for making this was given in the *C. & D.*, November 9, 1907, p. 725. The product is very satisfactory.

*Rhei* (131/11).—No doubt the hens mentioned by you are suffering from an acute form of liver-disease, caused by want of grit, damp ground, too fatty food, etc. As to treatment, get good sharp grit, keep the hens on dry soil, give plenty of clean water, with a few drops of tr. *ferri perchlor* added, ensure warmth, and avoid too fatty food. In mild cases the fowls should get a dose of cod-liver oil, to be followed by—

Acid. tannic,	...	...	...	...	...
Pulv. opii	...	...	...	aa. gr. j. ad ij.	

Fiat pilula.

One pill occasionally, according to size, age, and stage of disease.

Blue pill gr. iv., or a dose of mag. sulph. may also be given, according to the discretion of the prescriber. When the disease has been present for a lengthened time, and emaciation, lameness, etc., set in, humanity calls for slaughter of the bird. The fowls may also be suffering from an advanced stage of tuberculosis. In this case a *post-mortem* examination is necessary, and then a definite decision as to treatment, etc., can be obtained. All the fixtures, feeding and drinking utensils should, as far as practicable, be disinfected with quicklime.

*Mar.* (131/15).—**HAIR-TONIC.**—Try the following modification of your recipe:

Ol. ricini	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Liq. epispastic.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. benzoic.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Spt. rosmarinii	...	...	...	...	3v.

Mix in the above order, and colour slightly with chlorophyll.

"CONGRATULATIONS on your excellent *Diary* for 1908."—(129/60) Bloemfontein, O.R.C.

THE imports of sulphate of copper into Portugal during 1906 amounted to 4,316,315 kilos, against 3,946,142 kilos. in 1905 and 7,209,135 kilos. in 1904.

THE production of bromine in the United States during 1907 amounted to 1,062,000 lb., valued at \$138,060, against 1,229,000 lb., valued at \$1,229,000, in 1906.

THE Italian exports of tartaric materials from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, amounted to 12,281 tons, valued at 458,175*l.* They consisted of 457 tons half-refined argol, 3,522 tons vinaccia argol, 4,405 tons crude argol, and 3,897 tons wine-lees.

**QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT.**—The "Agricultural Journal of Queensland" reports a falling-off in the 1907 arrowroot-crop of the Colony as compared with that of the previous year. This is attributed to the fact that greater attention is being paid to the dairy industry, from which better returns are anticipated.

# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the PREPAID CLASS, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

*C&D* **The Entire Trade**  
circulation of this Supplement last week  
brought **SHOALS OF REPLIES** to those  
who advertised in it; proving once more that  
it pays to pay for advertising herein.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE MUST BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY.

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—SOUTHGATE (within easy distance of).—Established Business, Ret. Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns over £1,100 yearly, and producing a net profit of £315; terms, £100 for lease, and goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation.

2.—ONDON (Northern Suburb).—Modern Pharmacy; all good mid-class trading; returns last year £1,340; good opening for extended trade; net profit about 20 per cent.; double-fronted shop, well-let and fully stocked; roomy house, held on lease; price £650.

3.—IANTS (Health Resort).—Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; all good-class trading; returns between £800 and £900 yearly; net profit about 25 per cent.; terms, lease and goodwill £150, stock fixtures at valuation.

4.—ILTS.—Old-established Business, well situated in small market town; returns about £650; double-fronted shop, corner position, large residence; rent £35 yearly; price £560; illness cause of sale.

5.—ONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £750 and £800 yearly; profits above the average; full information invited; price £600.

6.—RYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.—Retail and Dispensing Business; largely ready money; returns between £1,000 and £1,100 per annum; many good Proprietaries are included; well-appointed shop, locked; price £875.

7.—ONDON, N.—Unopposed Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns £700, increasing; attractive shop, corner position, modern house, held on lease; price £600, estimated value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

## VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Poisons Bill in the House of Lords, see page 66.

PLEASE NOTICE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

# BRETT & CO.

Telegrams: "Brett Leicester."

VALUERS, 8 WEST STREET, LEICESTER.

[Telephone: 160]

VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention, and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal. AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised

## STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS TO THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

(See page 76 C. & D. Diary.)

This is essentially an *age of Specialists*. In no form is this more pronounced than in the Drug-trade. *The old-fashioned Chemist never takes Stock*—never knows how he stands—not quite sure that he does stand—only certain of one thing, that he is behind in the race. *The Modern Chemist takes Stock regularly*, and it is here that we as Stocktaking Specialists step in. We take the stock in detail, extend and complete the matter, return the books, and where desired audit the accounts and make a real live Balance Sheet at small cost. We are quite alive to the fact that for Stocktaking purposes the ordinary valuation terms are quite prohibitive; our large staff of stocktakers enables us to do this at trifling cost, and we make such moderate charges that you cannot do without us. Correspondence invited.

1.—£3,000 (about) returns.—DURHAM.—Light General, Family, Retail, Apparatus, and Agricultural Business; fine shop, with extensive store-rooms; lease will be granted; price about £2,200.

2.—HIGH-CLASS STORES, PERFUMERY, etc.—Fine shop, in a most commanding position; a bargain at £1,000.

3.—£2,000 returns.—LANCS.—Light medium-class Retail and Photographic; small amount of Wines; low rental; net profit £340; price £1,100.

4.—£1,900 returns.—LONDON, W.—First-class West-end Retail and Dispensing; net profit £600; most elegantly fitted in latest style; price £1,600.

5.—£1,000 (nearly) returns.—KENT.—Working-class Business; net profit £350; large house; price £800.

6.—£1,000 returns (over).—STAFFS.—Light medium-class Retail; short hours; good net profit; price £600.

7.—£1,100 returns.—HERTS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing,

We have at the present time clients WAITING for Businesses (which must bear every investigation) situated in the Midlands or North, returning anything from £1,500 to £3,000; good-class Dispensing preferred.

ing, and Photographic; in same family 45 years; good house at low rental; scope for Agricultural and Country Wholesale; price £850, or close offer.

8.—£1,050 returns.—YORKS (Coast).—Very old-established medium-class Cash Retail; fine house attached; price only £250.

9.—NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Two Businesses: (1) returns £600, valuation about £280; (2) returns £650, valuation £450.

10.—£700 returns.—GLOS.—Light Retail and Dispensing, Prescribing, etc.; good corner shop, well fitted, with large house at very low rent; price £550.

11.—£600 returns.—LIVERPOOL.—Light Retail, Prescribing, etc., in working-class district; small amount of Patents; in present hands over 30 years; price £300.

12.—£800 returns.—SOUTH MIDLANDS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, etc., in good position of country town; old established; corner shop; price £400.

# MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—SOUTH-WEST COAST.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £1,800; net profit 25 per cent.; splendid premises; very best position; price £1,500, or offer; valuation terms if preferred; personally inspected.

2.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Sound Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, in the best position of good market town; returns over £2,800; large shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; sole cause of sale, retiring; price £2,000, or valuation.

3.—MIDLANDS (Inland Health Resort).—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, entirely under manager; returns over £800; excellent profits; principal would do £1,000; handsomely fitted shop, good position; price, simply valuation of stock and fixtures.

4.—NORTH DEVON.—Old-established Country Retail Business, quite unopposed; returns £10 to £12 weekly; scope for increase; low rent; 21 years' lease granted; good house, etc.; same hands many years; now retiring; valuation only required; no goodwill.

5.—SUSSEX (Coast).—Old-established Light Retail and Prescribing Business, in the best position, and no keen competition; returns nearly £800; net profit £250 to £300; low rent; price £550.

6.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business, in pleasant market town; one other Chemist; returns nearly £700; very good profits; good house and shop; same hands many years; price £525.

7.—LEICESTER.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in very good position; returns £400; net profit one-third; scope for increase; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price only £150.

8.—LONDON, S.W.—Good middle-class Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; very few Patents; returns £1,350; clear net profit £350 to £400; large shop, in first-rate position and well fitted and fully stocked; most convenient house; low rent; price £1,100.

9.—LONDON, N.—Good middle-class Retail Business, a few miles out; returns over £750; net profit £250; attractive modern Pharmacy, well fitted and stocked; price £450, simply valuation.

10.—MIDLANDS.—Light Mixed Retail Business, with Dentistry and Optics; returns £1,500, increasing; very good position; large town; stock and fixtures worth £850; illness sole cause of sale; price £950, or £800 without Dentistry.

11.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in fashionable town; returns under manager £850; can easily be made to £1,000; handsome Pharmacy; unique position; price £600, or near offer.

12.—KENT (Inland Health-resort).—Good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns £600, increasing; very good profits; large house, etc.; handsome Pharmacy; stands well; price £550.

13.—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Good-class unopposed Retail Business, charmingly situated; returns average £600, at good profits; easy hours; low rent; modern-fitted shop, well stocked; price £350.

14.—HERTS (Market Town).—Good-class Family Retail Business; returns nearly £700, increasing; good position; low rent; modern-fitted shop, well stocked; price £500, or near offer.

15.—LINCS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business; returns £970; net profit nearly £250; good position, market town; large house and premises; price £350, or valuation.

16.—YORKSHIRE.—Four Businesses; returns £2,000, price about £1,260; returns £674, net profit £230, price about £380; returns £500 net profit £170, price £250; returns £400, net profit £150, price £200 or offer.

17.—SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Village Business; returns £6 weekly excellent profits; scope for much increase; rent only £12; nice house and garden; attractive shop, fairly well stocked; price £130, all at.

18.—LONDON, N.E.—Profitable Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650 to £700; net profit £280 (proof given); nice house and garden; neatly fitted shop; stands well; price £275.

19.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Suburban Retail Business returns under manager £500; plenty of scope; modern fitted shop stock and fixtures worth £250; price £200, or near offer.

## STOCKTAKING.

If you are thinking of having your stock taken this year by an independent expert who does the work himself, first read our full-page advertisement in this year's "Diary" (p. 76) and then write for our revised and reduced terms for doing the work.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.

# FARSON C. BAKER

4 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.  
MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.  
MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

No 7 Victoria. LONDON, N.—Good-class Family and Dispensing, in rising  
belly suburb; returns £1,300; increasing; rent £80; price, small  
goodwill and valuation.

2 LONDON, N.E.—Light Retail and Prescribing; net profit £260  
per annum; returns £668; rent £40; price £450 for quick sale.

3 KENT.—Good-class Family, Dispensing, and Agricultural; con-  
nection very much neglected; returns £600; rent £60; price, valuation  
of stock and fixtures; established 1822.

4 MIDLANDS.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £400;  
good house; nice fitted shop; rent £55 10s.; price £140.

5 SOMERSET.—Good Retail and Photography; nice old-  
fashioned house; shop well fitted and stocked; returns £500; rent  
£125.

6 LONDON, S.W.—Neglected Business, owing to ill-health; has  
done £800, now £587; rent £48; price £250; only wants seeing.

7 LONDON, N.W.—Two excellent Businesses, showing net profit  
£50 per annum; good houses; shops well fitted and stocked; very  
small goodwill and valuation.

## North of England Transfer Agency.

**FRED<sup>K.</sup> W<sup>M.</sup> SMITH,**

CHEMISTS' VALUER,

**3 BELGRAVE TERRACE, LEEDS,**

has a number of good Businesses for Sale, also Clients open to  
Purchase good, sound concerns. Strict secrecy. Correspondence  
solved. Valuations for Transfer, Probate, and Stocktaking on  
reasonable terms.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

### COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the  
opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose  
of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers  
there at home or in the Colonies.

**B**RILIN DRUG-STORE.—Old-established Drug and Perfumery  
Store, in the best part of the city, to be Sold; increasing sale;  
first-class English and American clientele; good opportunity for a  
Geman understanding the English trade. Reply, 191/32, Office of  
this Paper.

**B**RIMINGHAM.—£180 will buy a handsome modern Pharmacy by  
law; cost over £400; main road; excellent position; large  
modern house; growing good-class neighbourhood; an exceptional  
opportunity. Apply, 99/53, Office of this Paper.

**B**URNEMOUTH (Neighbourhood).—Old-established Business,  
Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; large house; good  
pros; returns £670; price £550 or offer; owner leaving trade; no  
agents. Apply, "Libra" (194/16), Office of this Paper.

**B**ADFORD.—Genuine Retail Business for Disposal; good position  
in main road; excellent chance for energetic man; satisfactory  
reasons for wanting to sell. Write, 197/27, Office of this Paper.

**F**ASHIONABLE SEASIDE RESORT (South Coast).—First-class  
Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns over £1,400;  
gross profit fully half; 5,000 prescriptions dispensed yearly at 1s. 3d.  
and 6d. for 6 and 8 oz.; good house, close to the sea; price £900, or  
reasonable offer; an opportunity seldom offering, as business is  
capable of doing £2,000. "D. J. H." (199/24), Office of this Paper.

**L**ANCASHIRE (North).—Finest stand in busy large town; Light  
Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; quick Cash trade;  
returns £1,350 at excellent profits; good house; corner shop; double  
window; suit a smart beginner or company; price £850; a golden  
opportunity. Apply, 197/30, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W. (main thoroughfare).—Light Retail, Dispensing  
Business; same hands 8 years; returns about £400; long lease;  
rent £60 (covered by letting-off); nicely fitted shop; good basement;  
side entrance; saleable stock; good connection for Extractions;  
splendid opening for Mechanical Dentistry; price £200. Apply,  
"V." Barron Harveys, Giltspur Street, London, E.C.

**L**ONDON, S.W. (Chelsea).—Very profitable Cash Retail, Dispens-  
ing, and Prescribing; average yearly returns over £750; low  
example scope for increase; rare opportunity for an energetic,  
capable young man. Full particulars on application, by letter, to  
"Gitan," 3 Ranelagh Road, Pimlico, S.W.

## STOCKTAKING?

During the month of March we are making a  
Special Offer as follows—

We undertake your Stocktaking in strictest  
detail and give you a written copy of every half-  
penny worth of stock you have on your premises  
for an inclusive charge of one per cent. only—One  
pound for every one hundred pounds worth of stock.

If it is not convenient for you to have your stock  
taken during this month, you may book it forward  
providing we receive your instructions during the  
month of March.

**JACKSON & CO.,** Stocktaking Specialists, Valuers  
and Auctioneers, **Stratford Avenue,**  
**ROCHDALE.**

# TOM TOM

Telegraphic Address.

**THOS. TOMLINSON & SON,**

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,

Businesses transferred privately.

29 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

**L**ONDON.—Exceptional circumstances necessitate immediate Sale  
of good middle-class Cash Retail Business, in rising suburb  
6 miles out; returns nearly £700; good position; handsome Pharmacy;  
modern house, etc.; stock and fixtures worth £375; price £300, or first  
reasonable offer; chance seldom offered. "Northern Heights," c/o  
Berdoe & Fish, 35 Jewry Street, City, E.C.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and  
Prescribing middle-class Business for Sale; very profitable;  
has been in same family for 50 years; books for last 7 years shown;  
price about £375; references required; principals only. Apply,  
"Genuine" (199/5), Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Business for Sale; main road; populous neigh-  
bourhood; takings last year about £500, mostly penny trade and  
own proprietaries; very profitable; large house and garden; rental  
£40; house could be let off for nearly rental; price, valuation of stock  
and fixtures, about £200. "Veritas" (199/10), Office of this Paper.

**M**IDLANDS.—Neglected Country Business for Sale; capable of  
large increase; nearest Chemist 5 miles; good prices; mahogany  
fitted (modern); good house; opening for Dentistry and Photography;  
a good Veterinary trade could be done; price £100, or valuation.  
Full particulars, apply, "B." (193/10), Office of this Paper.

**N**EWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Genuine old-established Retail Busi-  
ness for quick Disposal; good house attached; low rental; ample  
scope for smart man; low valuation of stock and fixtures to an early  
purchaser; no agents. Apply, "W. R." (194/28), Office of this Paper.

**W**EST OF ENGLAND.—Drug-store, with good Speciality trade;  
established 30 years; suit qualified or unqualified man; nice  
and well-stocked shop; electric light; centre of town; low rent;  
lease; special Prescribing, male and female; large profits; good  
living accommodation; furniture, if required, by valuation;  
proprietor retiring from the trade; low price for quick sale, with show  
carriage. Apply, "Bargain," c/o Bazzant & Co., Printers, Colston  
Street, Bristol.

**W**EST-END.—Retail and Prescribing Business in thickly popu-  
lated locality; returns £532; net profit £206 after paying  
manager, being nearly all Prescribing; £400 a year can easily be  
made by principal; price £200, or valuation; must be sold at once,  
and is practically being given away. Apply, "Prescriber," c/o  
Berdoe & Fish, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**A** BARGAIN.—Returns nearly £1,000, under manager; London  
northern suburb; lease; low rent; good house; genuine; must  
be sold. Full particulars, "Pot Nit" (199/38), Office of this Paper.

**C**APITAL Chance for Beginner.—Well-established Business in good  
market town, Hants; cash price £200, yielding that yearly net  
profit; family reasons for sale; very low working expenses; no agents.  
"Velox" (195/39), Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL (continued.)

**C**HEMIST, &c.—For immediate Disposal, small Business of late Jas. Fisher (40 years established) at Lind Road, Sutton, Surrey; no fair offer refused. Apply, Mrs. Fisher, above address; or W. Fisher, 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**C**HEMIST'S, Wine and Spirit Business in pretty country town (Wiltshire); takings £30 weekly at good profits; exceptionally nice house, 10 rooms, bathroom; gardens, orchard, stabling, 3 acres meadow; good lease at £80 rent; rates about £10; price £450; stock about £400. Atkins Bros., 22 Walbrook, Cannon Street, E.C.

**C**HEMISTS, Druggist, Dispensing; Manchester; established 12 years; takings £550 per annum; rent £30; splendid house; price, everything, £350. Express Business Company, 285 Bury New Road, Manchester.

**D**EATH Vacancy (Bucks).—Retail and Prescribing Business, unopposed, in large and increasing village; working population; good opening for Dentistry and Photography; returns £280, could be doubled; good house, on lease, rent £35; side entrance. Particulars, Farmer, Chemist, Stantonbury, Wolverton.

**D**RUG-STORES, Manclesier; rent 10s.; splendid living; price, everything, £100. Express Business Company, 285 Bury New Road, Manchester.

**I**N Bankruptcy, re G. J. Walker, 7 Guildhall Street, Lincoln, Chemist and Druggist.—For Sale, as a going concern, the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, etc., at valuation. For further particulars, apply to G. W. Sparrow (Sparrow & Thomas), 11 Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Incorporated Accountant, Trustee.

**M**ESSRS. ROBERTSON & SON, Chemists, Barrow-in-Furness, have for Disposal their Branch Business at Vickerstown, Walney Island; very commodious and exceptionally well-fitted shop by Carter, of Leeds; splendid house; no opposition; population of Walney Island about 5,000; full particulars on application.

**R**ETIRING from Retail (Midlands).—Splendid opportunity.—Excellently fitted up and well stocked; double frontage; very low rent; large premises; prominent position; thickly populated neighbourhood; no opposition; photo sent if desired; only £285, or valuation. Replies, 192/26, Office of this Paper.

**T**HE greatest bargain ever offered; London suburb; densely populated; Cash Business; returns £500 per annum; rent £50, £25 let off; no opposition; stock and fixtures valued £250; will take £150; part can remain; handsomely fitted; electric light throughout; net profits £100 per annum; seen any time. 193/27, Office of this Paper.

**T**HROUGH Ill-health.—Commanding corner Shop; busy main road; long established; suit company; capable great increase; low price for cash; improving shopping neighbourhood. Apply, 198/33, Office of this Paper.

**U**NDER Deed of Assignment.—Chemist's and Druggist's Business for Sale. The trustee is prepared to receive offers for the business of Mr. B. Briggs, now carried on at 5 Church Street, Rotherham; a low figure will be accepted for the stock and fixtures. For full particulars apply, Hart, Moss & Co., Chartered Accountants, Rotherham.

**£15** (all at) for Quick Sale.—Small Business in dense, poor neighbourhood near City; no close competition; could do £6 to £7, at good profits; inclusive rent 15s. weekly, with 2 living-rooms and basement. Apply, 199/21, Office of this Paper.

**£45** or nearest offer; a Drug and Herbal Business; established over 30 years; stock and fixtures worth more than price asked; reduction for cash payment; splendid opening for Dentistry and Photography; good house attached, with large yard and warehouse, with private entrance. Scruton, 3 Loudoun Street, Rose Hill, Derby.

**£90** cash will purchase small profitable Business; would suit good Prescriber, qualified or unqualified; shop nicely fitted and well stocked; convenient house, with side entrance, which could be let off if desired; nice populous neighbourhood, London. W. 196/25, Office of this Paper.

**£130** (lowest price) will be accepted for a well-fitted and fully stocked Drug stores, 14 miles from London; trade £6 10s.; qualified man could considerably increase this; compact shop, at low inclusive rental; fittings cost more than price asked; proprietor retiring from trade; trial allowed. Apply, 199/40, Office of this Paper.

**£180** wanted for a Country Business in Lanarkshire; established 13 years; returns (increasing); 1906 £400, 1907 £489, 1908 (January) £50, (February) £55 15s.; rent £11; population nearly 4,000; only Chemist in town; rare chance for small capitalist; sale now or near May term. "Statim," James Taylor, 132 Trongate, Glasgow.

**£350** net profit last year; turnover £1,100, increasing; lease 12 years to run; large shop, good house, in main road, London, W.; Light Retail and Prescribing; immense scope; satisfactory reasons for sale; price about £575. Apply, 197/18, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**M**IDLANDS preferred; a Business showing a net profit of £1, where there is good scope for increasing by energy and Sidi lines. "Business" (197/4), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, a good-class Business, in or near London. Send full particulars (in confidence) to "B. G." (196/3), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED to Purchase a genuine Retail and Dispensing Business in Eastern Counties. State particulars to 195/51, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, good-class Retail, giving net profit about £300; Norfolk of England. Full particulars, 199/7, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, small Business with some Dispensing; one neglect not objected to; or management with view to succession. Please send full particulars to "Pharmacien" (199/25), Office of this Paper.

## TO LET.

SIX MONTHS' RENT FREE.

**H**IGH STREET, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Spacious newly built Shop Premises to be Let in this main thoroughfare; rent £60 per annum, with rent free to Michaelmas; shop-front to tenant reasonable requirements; splendid opening for a Chemist Druggist. Apply, Ben Allsop, 1a High Street, St. John's Wood.

**A**CHEMIST.—Required under one of the finest Hotels in London. For plan and particulars of Shop and Basement apply, Richards & Odell, 45 Aldwych, W.C.

**C**HEMISTS and Druggists.—Shop to Let in busy part North London; would do good-class trade; splendid opening; no opposition; also another Shop, South London, on tram route, close station; Chemist much wanted in neighbourhood. For full particulars address, "Z. 470," at Shelley's, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

## TENDERS.

PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH.

CONTRACTS FOR DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

**T**ENDERS are invited by the Guardians for the SUPPLY, for a period of 6 months, of (1) DRUGS, (2) DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Forms of Tender may be obtained by forwarding to me a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Tenders must be delivered not later than the first post on MONDAY the 23rd March, 1908.

By order,  
J. LAMB,  
Clerk to the Guardians.  
206 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

WIGAN UNION.

**T**HE Guardians of the Poor of the Wigan Union invite TENDER for the SUPPLY of DRUGS for a period of 12 months from March 27, 1908.

Forms of Tender, containing the conditions of contract and probable quantity of each article required, may be obtained at the Union Offices, 9 Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan, up to the 17th instant.

Tenders and Samples must be delivered to me, the undersigned not later than 4 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 19th instant.

By order of the Board,  
HENRY ACKERLEY,  
Clerk.

9 Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan.  
March 4, 1908.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

**T**HE Board of Management invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, DRESSINGS, and BANDAGES for 6 months from April 1.

Tenders must be received on or before MARCH 21.

Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. STEPHEN NEIL,  
House Governor and Secretary  
March 4, 1908.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

**RELAND.**—Pharmaceutical Chemist wishes to Purchase Medical Hall, or Partnership with view to succession; must be genuine young concern; advertiser has had first-class experience and can give excellent references; strictest confidence given and expected. Apply, giving particulars, to "Dionin" (195/38), Office of this Paper.

**PARTNER.**—Wanted, young gentleman, single, with about £200; one who understands the Wholesale and Manufacturing of Drugs' and Oilmen's Sundries; advertiser, 20 years established, wishes open a branch. Apply, "K. C. D." (195/21), Office of this Paper.

**TO** Unregistered Doctors, Doctors' Assistants, Herbalists, Chemists, or gentlemen with knowledge of Medicine and Drugs, Partnership offered in extensive Practice in the Midlands; consulting-rooms in 20 towns; owner wishing for more ease; amount required, about £500; fullest particulars on receipt of references. 2/31, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Chemist and Druggist requires Capitalist to bring in £1,000 and join in a sound undertaking; exceptional opening energetic man; principals only. Apply, Smith & Hayward, Incorporated Accountants, 2 Piccadilly, Bradford.

## FOR SALE.

**OR** Disposal on a royalty, or other suitable arrangements, a splendid Proprietary article, with established trade-mark and reputation; every investigation granted to principals only. Apply, 1/10, Office of this Paper.

**OR** Sale, Extracts (solid and liquid), Tinctures, etc., at low prices to clear. Full particulars from the Galen Manufacturing Co., 1, Wilson Street, New Cross Road, S.E.

## AGENCIES.

**ADVERTISER**, with office in centre of Manchester, is open to negotiate with a first-class firm desirous of representation in Lancashire, Staffordshire, etc.; also having an influential connection in India and China, which he would introduce if suitable. "Pushful" (1/9), Office of this Paper.

### AGENCIES.

**A**FIRM of good standing, with staff of first-class travellers and extensive connections among Hotels, Restaurants, Confectioners, and Dealers in Colonial Produce, are open to take up Agencies of any of some important houses in the trade; first-class references given, and also security if desired. Please address, "Probat," Como, Italy.

**A**GENCY.—Big Continental Manufacturer wants to appoint Agent for Indian rubber Specialities and Sundries to supply direct to Chemists; wages and commission guaranteed; state full particulars (tried confidential). Please address, "Berlin" (199/29), Office of this Paper.

**A**gent or Traveller wanted, on commission, to take up several good Side-lines. Apply, by letter, A. Kennedy & Son, 159 Kingsland Road.

**G**ERMAN gentleman, manager of Continental department of one of the largest Proprietary articles Wholesale house in London, is opening Warehouse in Berlin; advertiser is well acquainted with the continental trade in Proprietary articles, German in particular, and thoroughly in touch with necessary means for pushing same either by advertising or otherwise; good Agencies would be accepted on commission or on own account, advertiser being well backed with capital; fullest inquiries courted. Address, "Germany" (184/35), Office of this Paper.

**L**DING Chemists wanted for Sole Sales Agency of the finest filter in the market; 50,000 already sold; a very profitable trade for those having good local connection. Trilino Filter Co., 6 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

**L**ICOMBE & CO., Patent Water-filter Manufacturers, established 1804, wish to appoint sole local Agents in certain districts where not represented, and will be glad to know of Chemists who can consider scheme whereby a good and profitable trade can be done. Licombe & Co., 13 Trinity Square, E.C.

**M**ANUFACTURER of good-going Proprietary article on P.A.T.A., returning over £2,000 per annum among Chemists (Wholesale and Retail) in Scotland, would exchange his London Agency from present hold to a good firm for a good sound Agency in Scotland and the Midlands; only first-class agency entertained. "Confidential" (134/1), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, a high-class West-end Chemist to take up and push the Blanche Olive series of Toilet-preparations, comprising Face Cream, Complexion-powder, Skin-lotion, and Ointment; generous terms offered. Apply, Blanche Olive, 21a Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.

**RESULTS**  
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS  
SUPPLEMENT LAST WEEK  
NATURE OF ADVT.

Feb 29/08  
REPLIES

REPRESENTATIVE	40
SUNDRIES TRAY.	25
STOCK-KEEPER CLERK	22
QUAL. CHEMIST	21
SECOND ASSISTT.	21
YOUTH WANTED	19

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

**6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.**

### RETAIL.

**A**BERTILLERY.—Wanted, active, reliable Assistant for quick Cash business. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, to Prichard, Cash Chemist, A.Bertillery.

**B**ANGOR.—Junior or Improver wanted for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; hours 8 A.M. to 7.30 P.M.; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to H. R. Jones, Menai Pharmacy, Upper Bangor.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Assistant (qualified) wanted in Light Retail and Dispensing business; also a Junior or Improver; both outdoors. State usual particulars to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Assistant, thoroughly competent, qualified, accustomed to high-class Cash business and able to manage branch; must be a good Salesman, energetic, and gentlemanly. Apply, stating full particulars of age, height, experience, etc., and enclose photo, to Hedges & Son, Chemists, Birmingham.

**B**ristol.—Energetic, experienced Assistant; accustomed to brisk Retail; satisfactory references necessary; permanency if suitable; outdoors; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday duty, one evening each week. State age, height, salary, references, and enclose photo, to Managing Director, Hodder & Co., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

**B**UXTON.—A Junior Assistant; used to a high-class business; outdoors. Full particulars to J. J. Jones, Chemist.

**C**HESTER.—Improver or young Junior wanted; indoors; suit one finished apprenticeship wishing to gain experience in Dispensing. State salary required, W. Roberts, 73 Brook Street, Chester.

**D**ARTFORD.—An Assistant; outdoors; good Extractor; capable of taking charge when necessary; state age, reference, and salary required; applications not replied to in 3 days may be considered declined. "W.", Chemist, 5 Spital Street, Dartford.

**D**ENMARK HILL, S.E.—Reliable Assistant, of good address; applicant must be a capable Dispenser. State salary and full particulars to H. W. Neathercoat, 60 Denmark Hill, London.

**E**ASTBOURNE.—Improver wanted, at once, for high-class Dispensing business. State salary (board and lodging provided away from Pharmacy), with usual particulars, enclosing carte, to H. R. Browne, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Eastbourne.

**E**ASTERLY COUNTIES.—Wanted, end of April, qualified Assistant for Agricultural and Mixed business. State salary required and full particulars, with photo (to be returned), 192/34, Office of this Paper.

**E**XETER.—Messrs. Broom, Reid & Co. require, for April 2 or earlier, Assistant (about 22) as Dispenser; outdoors; must have had previous experience in first-class Dispensing establishment. State all particulars, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*RETAIL—*continued.*

**F**AVERSHAM.—Junior or Improver wanted by March 26 (indoors), comfortable home, for a fixed Country business; half-day off weekly; no Sunday duty. Send full particulars as to reference, salary, age, etc., to T. J. Thomas, 6 Market Place, Faversham, Kent.

**G**RAY.—Smart Junior wanted by end of March or early in April; must have had good Dispensing, Prescribing, and sharp Counter experience. Full particulars and photo to McCarthy, Chemist, Grays, Essex.

**L**ANCASHIRE.—Wanted, by March 9, reliable Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance, aged about 30; qualification not necessary; must be thoroughly well up in Photography and accustomed to good Dispensing; hours moderate. Apply, stating salary required, experience, and photo, to "Outdoor" (196/35), Office of this Paper.

**L**EEDS.—Wanted, Improver, with thorough knowledge of Photography, for high-class Pharmacy; ample time for study. State salary required and full particulars, 131/48, Office of this Paper.

**L**EEDS.—Wanted, reliable Assistant (outdoors) for high-class business. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to Charles F. Thackray, Great George Street, Leeds.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Assistant, on April 1, for Light Retail and Dispensing, with knowledge of Photography; indoors; aged about 22 to 23. Apply, stating whether qualified or unqualified and salary required, to Coleman, 81 Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.

**L**ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant; 24 to 26; April 1; Counter and Dispensing, with Continental experience preferred; indoors; knowledge of Photography. State experience and enclose photo to Manager, Mellin's Pharmacy, 48 Regent Street, W.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, end of March, Assistant (Male) Dispenser to Battersea Provident Dispensary; age under 35; salary £100 per annum; Apothecaries' Hall or Pharmaceutical Society's qualification essential. Apply, by letter only, with full particulars and copies of recent testimonials, to Mr. Hogg, 185 High Street, Battersea.

**L**ONDON, N.—Assistant Manager of Branch wanted; good all-round business man; must be energetic and obliging. Apply at 61 Stroud Green Road, London, N., before 2 p.m.

**L**ONDON, W.—Assistant, about 24 years of age; qualified, and accustomed to good-class trade. State age, height, and salary required (indoors) to "X. Y. Z." (196/12), Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, of good appearance and accustomed to high-class Store trade, and able to speak French fluently. Apply, up to 5.30 p.m., to the Manager, S. F. Goss, Ltd., 134 Regent Street, W.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant; indoors; abstainer; qualified preferred; if unqualified not under 24; half-day weekly. Full particulars as to salary, etc., with photo, to Topholme, Earl's Court, London.

**L**ONDON, W.—Qualified man, also Junior, used to Store trade; good references indispensable. Apply, Dodd's Drug-stores, Ltd., 70 Tottenham Court Road, Saturday morning, before 11 o'clock.

**L**ONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant; indoors; good Dispensing experience. Apply, stating full particulars, to Saunders, Chemist, 50 High Street, Highgate.

**L**ONDON, N.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age, must be of gentlemanly appearance and address, with good experience; references which will bear strict investigation, for at least 3 years. Apply, if by letter send photo and full particulars, to Walker's Drug-stores, 22 The Promenade, Palmers Green, N.

**L**ONDON.—Assistant, unqualified, about 21, with knowledge of Dispensing and Photography; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. State salary (outdoors) and send photo (returnable) to Picken Bros., Ltd., Forest Gate.

**L**ONDON, W.—Part-time, mornings or evenings; capable Dispenser, Counterman, and Window-dresser; expert in Photography and some knowledge of Optics; aged 23; unqualified. Reply to "Graciously," 17 Craven Road, W.

**M**ANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant; must also be qualified Optician or qualified Dentist; working-class district. Give full particulars, qualifications, references, age, height, salary required, when at liberty, and enclose photo, which will be returned, 195/14, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANCHESTER.—Junior or Improver for March 24; outdoors; time for study. Apply, giving full particulars, to Bell, 113 London Road, Manchester.

**M**ORLEY.—Wanted, smart Porter, accustomed to Retail trade; not afraid of work, and must have good references. Apply, Sheard, Morley.

**R**ICHMOND, S.W.—Beginning of April, an Assistant (about 23) for Counter and Dispensing; accustomed to quick Store trade. Apply, giving full particulars as to previous engagements, salary, etc., to "Aspirin" (196/31), Office of this Paper.

**S**TOCKPORT.—A Dispenser wanted for Medical man. Apply, stating age, wages required, and previous experience, to "H.," 90 J. C. Arnfield, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stockport.

**T**EIGNMOUTH.—Qualified Assistant wanted, by March 30, for a good-class business; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to Dring, Chemist, Teignmouth.

**W**ANTAGE.—Wanted, at once, good Assistant for Country Retail and Doctor's Dispensing; must be unmarried, quick Dispenser, and thoroughly trustworthy and reliable; permanency to suitable man. Apply, with usual particulars and references, to Clegg & Son, Chemists, Wantage.

**W**ARWICK.—Dispenser wanted, about 25; outdoors; must be thoroughly capable and steady; one seeking a permanency preferred. Full particulars of age, height, salary required, and experience, with photo, to J. G. Mellor, 40 High Street, Warwick.

**D**ISPENSER and bookkeeper required by Medical man. Apply, stating experience, salary (outdoors), and references, to C. Martin, Dagenham House, Newton Abbott, South Devon.

**D**ISPENSER to firm of Doctors, Thames Valley; qualification not essential; permanency for good man; married preferred; 2 guineas per week, with house. Apply, "A. F. P.," c/o Messrs. Maw & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

**I**MPROVER or Part-time Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing business near Richmond, Surrey; outdoors; good experience to be gained. Address, "Pharmakon" (197/32), Office of this Paper.

**J**OHN BARKER & CO., Kensington, W., require an experienced Counter Assistant; hours 8 to 6.30, 2 o'clock Saturdays. Apply, R. E. Baron.

**J**UNIOR or Part-time Assistant required, at once, for North London. Kindly state full particulars, including salary required (outdoors), to "Cesa" (198/1), Office of this Paper.

**L**ARGE firm of qualified Chemists have an opening for a qualified Senior; must have had exceptional experience and be able to produce undeniable references. Give full details in first letter, 196/302, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Dispenser (male), fully qualified, salary £100 to £104, with residence free, to devote all time to duties. State age, if married, family. Address full particulars, with 3 recent testimonials and references, Secretary, Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, Norwich, by Saturday, March 14th latest.

**W**ANTED, in a business near London, a qualified Assistant, aged about 26, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail business, with Photography; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser. State salary (outdoors) and full particulars to "Veronal," c/o Messrs. J. Bell & Co., 225 Oxford Street, London, W.

**W**ANTED, immediately, an unqualified Assistant (indoors), aged about 20 to 24; must have had Dispensing experience. State height, salary required, enclose photo, Sheriff, Paignton, South Devon.

**W**ANTED, in about a month, qualified Assistant, capable of taking charge Light Retail business about 25 miles from London; salary £100 per annum (indoors). Photo and references to "Ajax" (196/23), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, immediately, smart youth just out of apprenticeship; comfortable berth to a willing worker. 196/32, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, March 16, Second Assistant (outdoors), for Light Retail and Dispensing business; would have to do some Club Dispensing and assist generally; state age, height, salary (with photo, to be returned), and experience. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (133/66), Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**C**HINA.—Wanted, a smart, intelligent man, capable of taking entire charge of Aerated-water Factory; must have had first class experience in all departments of the trade and be capable of managing staff; 4 years' agreement, passage paid out and home Address, "China," 64 Crutched Friars, E.C.

**E**XPERIENCED Representative (resident preferred), with connection, required in India, and possibly Greater East, on liberal commission basis; no objection to joint representation; advertiser manufacture all forms of Surgical Bandages, Trusses, small Water-pot Ware, Loofah goods, Toilet-requisites, Perfumery, besides being General Sundries. Full particulars to "A. B." (133/50), Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR Invoice Clerk required by London Wholesale Druggists. Apply, with full particulars, to 196/11, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVES required to handle well-known Toilet-preparation as a Side-line, on 15 per cent. commission; small sam to carry; article already has steady sale, and is the best of its kind; packed under Chemist's own name when required. "Brad" (197/31), Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLERS wanted throughout the United Kingdom, with connection among Chemists, Perfumers, and Stores, to take up high-class Toilet article as a Side-line; 15 per cent. commission. App 199/2, Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLERS, on commission, calling on Chemists, etc., required for sale of Sanitary-preparations. Sheep-dips, Soft Soap, Weed-killing Oils, etc., in North, West, and South of England, Scotland, and Ireland. "F. G. B." (133/35), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Travellers already calling on Chemists (all parts of Kingdom) to sell Stain Varnishes on commission. Apply, area worked at present, to W. Pickard & Co., Ltd., Robert Street, Sheffield.

**Y**OUNG man wanted; thoroughly experienced in making Mag. Cit. & Effervescent Saline in small granules. Only those giving full particulars of experience (which will be treated in confidence) need apply, "W." (194/30), Office of this Paper.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**A**PPRENTICESHIP.—Wanted, a well-educated youth in a Country business where a good general knowledge of the business can be obtained; time for study. Apply, for particulars, to H. Robins, Marl Place, Wantage.

**Y**OUTH (aged 19), passed College Preceptors, desires situation in high-class Pharmacy where a thorough knowledge of the business can be obtained; time for study required. Terms and full particulars to 194/19, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

### RETAIL.

**Q**UALIFIED; outdoors; good experience. "T." 27 High Road, Fulham.

**D**PENSER to Doctor; part or whole time. "S. S." 175 Kensington Road, S.E.

**P**ART-TIME situation required in London. Dawson, 5 Denning Road, Hampstead.

**E**XTERN Counties preferred; Branch Manager or Assistant; 26. Vild, 33 Langley Road, Watford.

**L**ADY or Manager; disengaged; qualified; experienced; reliable. The Gables, Venner Road, Sydenham.

**P**ART-TIME; London; qualified; 24; Photography; abstainer. Clement, 115 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

**T**EMPORARY work; any kind; first-class experience and references. "Willing," 127 Praed Street, W.

**A**ssistant.—Assistant seeks berth; permanency; good Counterman; disengaged. 199/35, Office of this Paper.

**U**QUALIFIED; 29; good Dispensing and Counter experience. "Aspirin," 31 Ruskin Avenue, Manor Park.

**D**ENGAGED; unqualified; reliable and energetic; good Dispenser. "Chemicus," 10a Eversley Road, Charlton, S.E.

**B**RANCH Manager or Assistant; qualified; 28; good experience; Bradford or Leeds preferred. 197/13, Office of this Paper.

**D**PENSER (young lady) requires post; Hall qualification; 23 years' experience. "Drugs" (198/32), Office of this Paper.

**U**QUALIFIED; outdoors; 32; good Counterman, Photographic, and Window-dresser. "Lemonis" (197/17), Office of this Paper.

**D**CTOR wishes to recommend Chemist as Manager or Part-time Assistant; experienced; sober, trustworthy. Apply, 200/L, Off. of this Paper.

**D**CTOR'S Dispenser; well up in all duties of Surgery work; good Dresser, etc.; not afraid of work or hours; undeniable references. London. "F. W. W." c/o J. Hearn, Lutterworth.

**Q**UALIFIED; 22; good London Dispensing experience. Siddal, Woodside Grove, Halifax.

**L**OCUM or Manager; qualified. "Chemist," 6 Ladysmith Avenue, Nether Edge, Sheffield.

**A**SSISTANT; disengaged; 25; good references. "Rhei," 162 New Avenue, Acock's Green, Birmingham.

**J**UNIOR (19), Photography, Dispensing, seeks situation in Manchester. Jackson, 175 Boughton, Chester.

**M**ANAGER, Assistant, or Locum; qualified; middle-aged. "Locum," 24 Clare Avenue, Hoole, Chester.

**A**SSISTANT or Branch; 34; good all-round experience; outdoors; good references. 199/15, Office of this Paper.

**E**XPERIENCED; 45; Prescriber; salary moderate; outdoors. "Chemicus," 22 Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush.

**P**ART-TIME; either days, hours, Sundays, or evenings; good references. "Rhamne," 24 Delaunay Street, N.W.

**B**RANCH Manager; 33; qualified; Prescriber, Extractor; competent. Thomas, 33 Goodhead Street, Nottingham.

**M**ANAGER or Locum; qualified; aged 43; height 5 ft. 8 in.; active and experienced. "Chemist," 3 Dock Road, Tilbury.

**B**RANCH Manager or Locum; qualified; experienced; Extractor, Photo, etc. "Statim," 83 Warner Road, Camberwell, S.E.

**M**ANAGER, Branch or Assistant; long experience; Extractor, Dispenser, Window-dresser, etc. "Max" (193/19), Office of this Paper.

**P**ART-TIME Assistant for evenings; near schools; good experience and references; in or out-doors. "E. P. A." 42 Oxford Road, Ealing, W.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; 35; married; good all-round experience and references; disengaged. "Extractor," 30 Besson Street, New Cross, S.E.

**D**ISPENSER; Doctor or Chemist; experienced Prescriber; Hall certificate; highest references and testimonials. 195/35, Office of this Paper.

**N**EWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Assistant (aged 22) wants situation, with time for study; used to taking charge. "Ord," 81 De Grey Street, Newcastle.

**J**UNIOR or Improver; disengaged; London experience, Dispensing, Photography, etc.; indoors; good references. "E." 140 Sydenham Road, S.E.

**U**NQUALIFIED; outdoors; 26; good Counterman, Dispensing, Photographic; Window-dresser; about March 28; country. 199/27, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER or Senior; 36; Extractor, Prescriber, etc.; reliable; 16 years as Manager; unqualified; references. "X." Carlton House, Birkby, Huddersfield.

**A**SSISTANT; 22; 6 years' experience; good Counterman, accurate Dispenser; Birmingham district preferred. Parr, Elm Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

**Q**UALIFIED; 27; Manager or Assistant; outdoors; highest references; Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; disengaged. Spurr, M.P.S., Victoria Street, Birstall, Leeds.

**M**ANAGER; middle-aged and qualified; moderate salary; in or out-doors; Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; London and provincial experience. Forewell, 22 Theobald Road, Canto, Cardiff.

**U**NQUALIFIED; aged 30; good Counter, Dispensing, and Photographic; capable of management; abstainer; would entertain Locum work; shortly disengaged. "E." 7 Madeira Avenue, Horsham.

**U**NQUALIFIED, married, 27, desires engagement; first-class experience; time for study; with view to succession; North Country preferred. Apply, "H. R. H." (199/26), Office of this Paper.

**D**ISPENSER; Doctor or Institution; 29; married; abstainer; unqualified; energetic; fine opportunity of acquiring reliable man; references. State salary, "Addenbrooke," 22 Cyril Street, Northampton.

**M**ANAGER; Dispensing, Photography, Prescribing, Agricultural, Counter; London, coast, and provincial experience; single; 30; last permanency 3 years; just disengaged. "Qualified," 15 Brockhall Parade, Northampton.

**A**S Manager or Assistant; aged 36; tall; thoroughly experienced; good Prescriber, and well fitted for working up a business; highest possible reference; unqualified; London or country. "W." 17 Canonbury Lane, Islington, N.

SITUATIONS WANTED—*cont.*

## RETAIL—continued.

**M**ANAGER or Locum; aged 46; outdoors; disengaged. "Minor," 13 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

**Q**UALIFIED; 25; Country and London experience; good references. 194/8, Office of this Paper.

**L**OCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Cains," 8 Sedlescombe Road, Fulham, S.W.

**A**S Manager, Assistant or Locum; 40; qualified; married. Burton, 6½ Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.

**J**UNIOR; 21; tall; 5 years' experience; reading for Minor Williams, Vron Villa, Blaenau Ffestiniog, N.W.

**Q**UALIFIED; first-class experience; photo; disengaged; aged 39. "Manager" (194/302), Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT; outdoors; unqualified; 25; abstainer; thoroughly reliable. "Pharmakon," 34 Bulwer Road, Leytonstone.

**J**UNIOR (19), tall, seeks situation in good Dispensing business; good experience. "G. B.," 25 St. John's Grove, Leeds.

**J**UNIOR or Improver; 20; 6 ft.; good references; country preferred; disengaged. G. Port, 52 Felsham Road, Putney, London.

**U**NQUALIFIED; disengaged shortly; Locum; permanency; varied experience. "Argentum," 6 Hartington Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**A**S Manager; London or South preferred; qualified; energetic; good experience; aged 40. "Aspirin" (194/32), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; capable taking charge; would not object to travelling; country preferred; disengaged. 195/9, Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; 27; experienced Dispenser, Counterman, Photography; disengaged. "Chemist," 104 Hazelbourne Road, Balham.

**A**SSISTANT; disengaged; 26; unqualified; outdoors; good all-round experience; Photography. "Cortex," 23 Bennett Street, Landore, Swansea.

**Q**UALIFIED; 30; tall; married; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; 15 years' London and provincial experience. Stewart, West Street, Selsey.

**P**ART-TIME Student, accustomed to good-class Dispensing; excellent references; disengaged March 16. Reehler, 23 West Park, Clifton, Bristol.

**E**NERGETIC middle-aged man as Manager; qualified; good Prescriber and Counterman; well up in Store trade. Address, "Velox," 80 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

**U**NQUALIFIED; disengaged 12th; experienced Dispenser; 3½ years Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh; outdoors. Apply, "F. G. F.," 6 Canfield Gardens, N.W.

**B**RANCH Manager or Assistant; 27; first-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic experience; Extractor; highest references. "Statim," 13 Victoria Terrace, Herne Bay.

**23**; abstainer; good Dispenser, Extractor, Prescriber; Photography; excellent references; disengaged March 20. "Decide," 12 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London, W.

**C**HIMISTS' Books and Accounts posted and written up by certified Bookkeeper; good experience; excellent penman; terms very moderate. "Industry" (195/10), Office of this Paper.

**C**HIMIST'S Assistant (young lady), over 10 years' experience. Requires re-engagement; thoroughly understands Post-office work; highest references. "Lady," 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**Q**UALIFIED; Manager, Senior, or Locum; middle age; now disengaged; exceptional all-round experience and good references; personal interview if in or near London. 83 Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, W.

**Q**UALIFIED; 45; Locum, part-time; permanency; medical institution preferred; varied experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; outdoors; excellent references. "Statim," 69 Park Road, Dulwich.

**S**COTCHMAN.—Assistant or Manager, unqualified; 27; accustomed to quick Store business, Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor, desiring change; 3 years present employer. Address, "Scotchman" (195/9), Office of this Paper.

**H**OSPITAL Locum; qualified; day or week. "Dispenser," New Kent Road, London.

**A**SSISTANT; unqualified; 28; good experience. "Abstainer" (198/8), Office of this Paper.

**P**ART-TIME; evenings, 5 to 10; London preferred; unqualified 195/33, Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACEUTICAL Chemist; aged 38; fluent French and Italian; Apply, 196/34, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED; Branch Manager or Locum; Extractor; reliable 5 Franklin Road, Portslade-by-Sea.

**P**ART-TIME, up to end of June; 34; reliable; evenings preferred "Statim," 164 Cromwell Road, Wimbledon.

**L**ADY Dispenser requires engagement; qualified and experienced highest testimonials. 194/9, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED; 23; general experience; Photography; town country. "Chemist," Fryleigh Hotel, Haslemere.

**Q**UALIFIED Lady Dispenser; Chemist or Doctor; good experience and references. 52 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

**Q**UALIFIED; Extractor, Prescriber; Photography; Branch Locum. "Caffein," 13 Wellesley Street, Stepney.

**D**ISPENSER; good experience; North preferred; outdoors "Chemicus," 23 St. Thomas Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**M**ANAGE or assist; unqualified; married; experienced; view preferred. "Reliable" (197/26), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; aged 30; abstainer; Extractor; Prescriber; good references; disengaged. Davies, 67 Lewis Street, Newport, Mon.

**M**ANAGER or Senior; good Prescriber, Optician, and Dispenser; disengaged shortly; excellent references. "M.," 901 Old Kent Road, London.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; experienced; Prescriber; Refractionist; moderate salary; disengaged shortly. "Lens" (198/12), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; 23; abstainer; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Extractor; disengaged; outdoors; Midlands preferred. "Rhei," 53 St. Thomas's Road, Derby.

**U**NQUALIFIED; aged 27; Store experience; Photography; Stock keeper; good Counterman, Window-dresser; disengaged "Rhei" (194/14), Office of this Paper.

**U**NQUALIFIED; Senior or Branch Manager, preferably with view to succession or purchase; aged 30; first-class experience and references. Farnell, 136 Sunny Bank, Hull.

**M**ANAGER, Locum, or Relief Assistant; long, varied experience; energetic; trustworthy; well recommended; aged 40. "Statim," 7 Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.

**S**WEDE (27) seeks situation, London or provinces; speaks French and German; good knowledge of English; disengaged May Haggart, Pharmacie Renault, Mentone, France.

**D**ISENGAGED; unqualified; 26; tall; 10 years' London experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; outdoors preferred. Harrison, 32 Foxley Road, Buxton.

**35/**; outdoors; Assistant; 28; tall; 12 years' good experience London or suburbs; steady, industrious, and reliable disengaged. "A. B.," Glenlyn, Byron Road, Harrow.

**G**ERMAN Chemist (30), speaking French fluently and English moderately, qualified, desires position in English Pharmacy disengaged May 1. Gärtnner, Pharmacie Anglaise, Nîmes.

**B**RANCH Manager; qualified; aged 36; married; good references; 6 years' Eastern Counties experience; Dispenser, Prescriber permanency; disengaged. "Chemicus," 5 Macklin Street, Derby.

**W**OLVERHAMPTON preferred; outdoors; reliable; unqualified Assistant; 23½; shortly disengaged; varied experience as Dispenser, Counterman, Branch Manager; Photography. 197/14, Office of this Paper.

**I**TALIAN Pharmacist (26), speaking French fluently and well up in English, seeks engagement as Dispenser or Correspondent; highest international references; quick and accurate. Farmacia Cattaneo, Pavia.

**W**ANTED, in London, North preferred, position as Manager of Assistant; experienced; disengaged end of March; 7 years in present employ. "G.," c/o Mr. Horne, Chemist, 97 Strand Street Douglas, Isle of Man.

**M**R. EMPLOYER.—There are many ways I can be useful to you as your Branch Manager (qualified), I can help to increase your business with my wide experience in Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing; I have a good growing knowledge of advertising and general publicity methods; am open to place any of your good selling specialities on the market and work the mail-order business for you; this is the branch which makes you money. If you want to know me, write quick, "C. Y." (198/4), Office of this Paper. More about myself next week.

## WHOLESALE.

YOUNG qualified man seeks berth, any department; good experience. 132/37, Office of this Paper.

10 years' all-round experience, 6½ years' Wholesale, also Retail; good references; 29. 197/20, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE or Retail; Junior; aged 20; 4 years' good all-round experience. Hayne, Riverside, Camelford, Cornwall.

REPRESENTATIVE, leading London Toilet house, open good Proprietary; best references. 199/36, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLER, with connection (South of England), is open for engagement with first-class house. 196/6, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE to good Drug and Sundries house; connection, mainly Doctors; good references. "Liquor" (196/37), Office of this Paper.

DRUG or Sundry.—Pharmaceutical Chemist, having connection, is open to Represent a good House for Ireland. "Voyageur" (1/23), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man seeks situation in Wholesale Warehouse; 7 years' experience Packing and Stockkeeping; good references. Fogden, Catherine Road, East Ham.

GENTLEMAN (26), sound Retail experience, small capital, desires position with Wholesale and Retail firm or as Representative to Speciality. 196/26, Office of this Paper.

RUGS.—Gentleman, with good connection Midlands and South of Ireland, desires position as Representative for English house; cocaine small salary and commission. 194/27, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHIC department or Wet or Dry Drugs; situation required by advertiser (26) in the Wholesale; 10 years' good Retail experience; excellent references. Apply, 196/18, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wishes position in Australia or New Zealand; experienced Traveller; keen, energetic, qualified Chemist; best references for last 16 years. "X." (197/11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a Swiss, aged 25, a situation in England in a Wholesale Drug-house or Assistant in Retail; good experience in dispensing; speaks German and French fluently. Address, 194/6, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE to Wholesale Drug-house or position of trust; 12 years' experience on the road; sound practical experience in all branches of the trade; well up in Therapeutics. Address, 195/5, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, who has good connection with Wholesale Drug and Sundry Houses in the provinces, is open to accept good Agency on commission; first-class references. Address, "Traveller," 20 Harley Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

RATES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject)—20 Bengers Ordinary, 27s. 6d.; 10 Bengers Preference £5 15s.; 50 Brunner Mond Ordinary, 10s. 3d.; 40 Camwal Ordinary, 3s. 9d.; 200 Ilford Ordinary, 5s.; dividend due in April; 16 Meggeson Ordinary 20s. 10s. d.; and 16 Preference 9s. 6d. ed., together; 100 Sanitas, 21s. 9d.; 150 Iridol Ordinary, 6s. 9d.

UNITED (subject)—100 Camwal Preference, 9s.; 200 J. Knight Ordinary, 20s. 10d.; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 13s.; 100 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 9d.

1s. of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application.

Bakers: Loudon and County. Established 1898.

## NOTHING BEATS AN OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

for improving business. This is the one thing the demand for which never lags. Every Chemist who is in business can bring more business by becoming an expert Optician. How? By taking my Correspondence Course. Fee £2 2s. Particulars from

Practising  
Optician,  
BLOXWICH.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass shelves above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-fits, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' Fitter, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

*Mr. E. Bannister.*

SECOND-HAND BARGAINS ready for Immediate Dispatch.—10-ft. mahogany and glass-fronted counter, £5 5s.; mahogany perfume-case, 30s.; 5-ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter-case, 60s.; 8-ft. wall-case, £4 17s. 6d.; mahogany and plate-glass dispensing-screen, silvered plate-glass mirror centre, cases each side with silvered plate-glass backs; mahogany and plate-glass counter under, £10 15s. (very handsome); 14-ft. drug-fitting, complete with bevelled mirror poison cupboard, drawers, lockers, shelves, pilasters, and cornices, £14 15s.; one hundred other bargains; write us what you want and we will send you full particulars per return. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SECOND-HAND CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—Second-hand 12-ft. drug-fittings, 60 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels, glass knobs, lockers, bottle-shelving, cornice; 6-ft. dispensing-screen and counter; glass-fronted serving-counter; counter-drawers; perfume-case and desk; the lot £43 10s., bargain; all in high-class condition; cheapest house in the trade for shop-fronts, alterations window-enclosures; estimates free. H. Mills, Up-to-date Chemist's Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163 and 165 Old Street, E.C.

STRIKING, novel Window-tickets; continued success; working overtime on repeats; new designs, 2 colours, and larger size this week; send your wording (maximum 6 and price), and my tickets will boom that speciality of yours instantly; P.O. 1s. for 8 tickets, sample 3d.; do it now. Address, "Ticket," (194/13), Office of this Paper.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One 22-ft. wall-fixture of drawers, lockers, cupboard, shelving, and cornice, £13; one 12-ft. mahogany wall-case, with mirror and marble slab over projecting spouge case centre, £10, cost £30; one 16-ft. range of pine drawers, gold labelled, nearly new, £7; one 7-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £6 10s.; one 7-ft. dispensing-counter with mahogany front, 50s.; one 12-ft. counter with mahogany top and front and fitted with drawers, £5; one plate-glass tooth-brush case with revolving front, 40s.; one 9-ft. mahogany window-enclosure with mirror and glass shelves in centre and end, £6. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, BOND STREET, CONSTITUTION HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

## Chemists who Shave,

and those who get shaved also, should send a postcard for free sample of Hill's Antiseptic Shaving Powder. With it we will send our proposition to introduce this to the general public *through you*, and a profitable proposition for you it is. Don't procrastinate, get the chance of this agency NOW.

## ELITE TOILET CO., 84 Park St., Birmingham.

TO WHOLESALERS.—We pack 1d. Drugs, Chloride of Lime, and other lines for wholesaling to small shops. Write for price-list to A. S. Morrish & Co., 108 Duke Street, Liverpool.

MORE PROOF that my Window-tickets bring Business.—Mr. Jean, Chemist, Jersey, writes on February 19: "Just what I wanted, and price quite right." A Darlington Chemist writes on March 3: "Am well pleased with the show-cards. Kindly send enclosed"—12 3 in. by 2 in, or 6 7 in. by 5 in., for 2s. "Specialist" (198/2), Office of this Paper.

## JUNIPER BERRIES,

ALSO IN SMALL QUANTITIES FOR SALE.

Address:—ERNST ITZIGSOHN,  
Kantstr. 159. Berlin—Charlottenburg.

A GENTS required in unrepresented districts for the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.; established 1878; horses insured against death from accident or disease, mares for foaling and loss of foals; farmers' liability for accidents to labourers, servants, and workmen's compensation; claims paid, £400,000. Address, Agency Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

GOOD PROFITS.—Wanted, Pharmacist, Druggist, or Chemical Manufacturer who would immediately take over, for moderate licence-fees, the manufacture of the English patents Nos. 26,383, 26,384, 27,105, respecting the production of excellent tested Salves and Salve Bases; very simple process, and extremely profitable. Offers to Dr. W. Loebell, Chemische Werke, Mügeln, Dresden.

MR. SLACK IS RESTING.

Except for a flying visit to the Business Exhibition, B. S. is resting. All clients who think of joining should note, however, that they are going to miss a good thing for Easter if they do not send for the Booklet now, and join within 7 days. The Easter idea takes time to prepare for.

*Bernard Slack*  
96 HILL TOP, WEST BROMWICH.

THE Original  
Business Increaser.  
Tel. No. 255.

## Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Read a Second Time in the Upper House.

(By our Parliamentary Representative)

**I**N the House of Lords on Thursday afternoon, March 5, the Earl of Crewe, as Lord President of the Council, moved the Second Reading of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which was recently introduced in that Chamber. Last year, it may be remembered, the Bill was initiated in the House of Commons, but, as the *C. & D.* was able to announce exclusively some weeks ago, the birth of the Bill is this Session taking place in the House of Lords, due no doubt in part to the protests which have been made in recent years that their lordships were kept in a condition of comparative idleness throughout the greater part of the Session, and that then, within a few weeks of the prorogations, Bills have been literally showered at them from "another place" which they were quite incapable of adequately discussing in the short time remaining at their disposal.

Mr. Almeric Fitzroy (Clerk to the Privy Council) was among the departmental officials present. Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., sat in the side gallery, and Mr. Idris, M.P., was downstairs with Mr. Pentney and several of the Pharmaceutical Society's officers. The only representative of pharmacy in the Strangers' Gallery was the Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

It was exactly 4.37 p.m. when the Lord President of the Council was called upon by the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Crewe spoke just five minutes. He was suffering from a cold, and a cough interrupted his speaking. In explaining that the Bill would be referred to a Joint Committee, he said this would be especially for the purpose of considering whether the Bill should deal with the company question and extend to Ireland. He was followed by Lord Ashbourne, who spoke for eight minutes in regard to precautions in selling poisons, and advocated that at least the new Poisons Schedule (the result, he thought, of advance in scientific knowledge) should extend to Ireland; but he also wanted Clause 2 for Ireland. By 4.51 the second reading was passed, and the Lord President had obtained the consent of the House to a Joint Committee.

About forty members were present. Lord St. Aldwyn being one of the interested listeners. A full report of the speeches is appended.

The Earl of Crewe, in moving the second reading, said the subject was a familiar one to their Lordships. The Bill was before the House the Session before last—in 1906—and last year a similar Bill was introduced in another place; but it was only introduced, and not passed because of want of time. As regarded the present Bill, he might remind them that the first clause dealt with some additions which were considered necessary to the Schedule of Poisons. The second clause dealt with poisons from a horticultural and agricultural point of view, and enabled certain poisonous substances—sheep-dips and the like—to be sold by dealers who were not chemists in places where the need arose owing to the absence of qualified sellers. The third clause—also an important one, but not controversial—provided that where a chemist carried on his business at more than one shop there should be a duly qualified manager in charge of each one. The fourth clause dealt with some amendments to the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations, and the fifth had to do with further safeguarding the sale of certain poisonous substances in common use for household and other purposes. This Bill differed from the previous one in that it omits two subjects on which some controversy took place on former occasions. There was a question as to whether or not the Bill should apply to Ireland. He did not propose to trouble the House with the arguments *pro* and *con.* on the subject

for reasons that he would state in a moment. The other controversial point was as to what should be the power of limited companies trading as chemists in regard to titles which they could use. Ought they to be allowed to describe themselves as chemists and druggists and similar titles of that kind? Considerable controversy arose on both of these points, and for that reason they were not included in the present Bill. There was a sharp line of demarcation of feeling upon both of them which was exhibited even more strongly in another place. They therefore proposed that the present Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament in order that they might take some further evidence if they so desired upon the points to which he had alluded, and then make their recommendations on them to Parliament. They were of opinion that time would be saved by adopting that course, and he hoped that the Bill would come back from the Joint Committee in sufficient time to enable them to become part of the law of the land, with such additions regarding the two points in question as Parliament might think fit to make after hearing what happened in the Joint Committee.

Lord Ashbourne said the Bill, in his opinion, involved points of very great importance and considerations of very general interest which required great attention. The definition of poisons had always been open to some difference of opinion. The first clause of the Bill swept away the Schedule of the Act of 1868, and substituted for it a very much larger one. The Schedule of 1868, which was itself applied two years afterwards to Ireland, had a very substantial addition made to it, and he considered the power of addition should always be given in such legislation. They could never stereotype a Schedule of Poisons for a particular period, and he believed that at the present time the existing Schedule of the Act of 1868 had been added to, just as the Schedule of 1870 had been added. It was obvious that it was essential to add a definition of the poisons which must be common and intelligible, and in reference to the present Bill he found that that might be necessary. As to the other matters in Clause 5 introducing industrial and domestic poisons, there was a new definition and he did not know why they were not dealt with by the existing Schedule, for he was quite sure they were worth of attention. That was more serious than the question in Clause 2 to which the noble Earl had directed attention. There was there, he thought, considerable ambiguity as to the class of poisonous matters which were not scheduled. They were not called poisons, but poisonous substances are poisonous matters, and he thought it right that they should be treated differently; but at the same time he considered it desirable that they should be marked. If a person who was not a chemist was permitted to sell them, he should be bound to put some mark on them to indicate that although not exactly poisons, they consisted of poisonous substances. With reference to one of the matters in the second Schedule of the Bill, that if it were sold for purposes of sheep-dip it was to be marked as a "poisonous substance" that was quite clear and intelligible, but he thought similar legislation should be applied to agricultural poison matters mentioned in Section 2. That was a matter of detail, and he mentioned it to show that the necessity of indicating to buyers that they were dealing with something that might kill or might be detrimental to health was one that must never be lost sight of. It was reasonable and wise to make some provision of a more elastic character for those who sold poisonous matters to an innocent public, whether for agricultural or other purposes. He himself thought it desirable to make some change in reference to that matter. He knew some very hard cases in Ireland where highly respectable country shopkeepers had sold poisonous matters, thinking they were acting perfectly innocently, for sheep purposes and were not acquainted with the fact that they were violating the law. Therefore he thought it was reasonable that some change should be applied to that. His Lordship could not think that the question of Irish legislation should be left out of sight in regard to this Bill. The Irish were a fairly intelligent people, and therefore they would like to see the subject of poisons dealt with in some clear and intelligent way. If there was an improvement in the law of England, the Irish people would like to have some

of improvement in Ireland. He did not press the case to any extreme point. He recognised that there might be a difference of opinion on the matter; but if it were found convenient to apply the whole Bill to Ireland, there could be no objection to saying that the Schedule of Poisons which science had found was required for England should be extended to Ireland. On scientific grounds, as seen by the respects and experience of teachings of a great number of years, he did not see any difficulty in applying that teaching to Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor, rising, put the motion to the House, and declared that the Contents had it. The Bill accordingly passed the second reading. The Earl of Crewe, again rising, submitted the formal motion for referring the Bill to Joint Committee, and, this being agreed to, the House took up other business.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, March 9.

*Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association*, 36 York Place, at 8 P.M. Report of Poison Schedule Committee and of delegates to School Board concerning the proposed apprenticeship bureau.

*Royal Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Professor Vivian B. Lewes on "Fuel and its 'future'" (Cantor Lecture—I).

### Tuesday, March 10.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening meeting. Dr. H. R. Le Sueur on "X-rays and the Passage of Electricity through Gases at Low-pressures."

*Oriental Pharmaceutical Association*, Oriental Café, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

*Brighton Association of Pharmacy*, A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Reports of Buying Club, and Dance Committees will be received.

### Wednesday, March 11.

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association*, Chemical Club rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 6.30 P.M. Discussion on the "British Pharmaceutical Codex."

*Worthington Chemists' Association*, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8 P.M. Mr. F. J. Goodwin on "The Coal-tar Industry."

*Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association*, Mikado Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Mr. S. Royce on "Pharmaceutical Testing."

*Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association*, Whimple Street, Plymouth, at 3.15 P.M. Meeting of registered chemists.

*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society*, Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, at 9 P.M. Lecture by Professor Palmer Wynne on "Scheele."

### Thursday, March 12.

*Society of Chemical Industry (Liverpool Section)*, Liverpool University, at 8 P.M. Sir Oliver Lodge will deliver the fifth Hurter Memorial Lecture.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association*, Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Mr. Percy Bean on "The Preliminary Examination of Fats and Oils."

*Bath Pharmaceutical Association*, Literary Institution, at 8.15 P.M. Mr. W. J. Hallett, lantern-lecture on "The Cornish Shore."

*Stockport Chemists' Association*, George Hotel. Annual dinner. Mr. J. Rymer Young, J.P. (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) will be present. Tickets (3s. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. P. Orrell, 82 Castle Street.

*Whitstable Chemists' Association*, Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Annual meeting.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening.

### Friday, March 13.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Chevalier G. Marconi on "Transatlantic Wireless Telegraphy."

The annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association is to be held in the Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Mrylebone, W., on March 26. Particulars from the hon. secretaries.

OWING to the illness of many members the projected ladies' dinner of the London Chemists' Association has been postponed until April 2. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. H. A. Riles, 8 Queen's Road, Lower Edmonton, N., from the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, 164 Lambeth Walk, S.E., or from other members of the Committee.

## Diary Praise.

The weekly I love to see  
Every Friday is the *C. & D.*  
Just imagine our state  
If we weren't up-to-date,  
And subscribed the needful £ s. d.

*J. Cleworth, Manchester.*

When business worries assail,  
And trade seems to have furled its "sale,"  
Take time by the forelock,  
The '08 *Diary*'s door knock,  
And brighten your prospects now pale.

*A. A. Cruickshank, Weston-super-Mare.*

You will find the *C. & D. Diary* is full  
Of adverts. of which not a page is dull.  
To prove this you must look  
At this most useful book,

And therein you will find nothing that is null.

*Frank Lord, Middleton.*

Nineteen hundred and eight, how the time flies!  
As one grows older the years flash by; each one seeming  
shorter than its predecessor; and yet there are just a few  
things which make one wish that the years would swing by  
faster still.

The *C. & D. Diary* is not the least among these.

*C. E. B. Merriman, Nottingham.*

The Gift of the Year has arrived,  
We know not how it is contrived.  
We stay up till late  
Reading *Diary* '08.

And knowledge galore we've derived.

*Shapley and Thomson, Seven Kings.*

The Editor of the *C. & D.*.  
Oh! a wily, wily man is he!  
He offers prizes to you and me  
For suggestions for the *Diary*.  
The offer is an absurdity  
(Oh! a wily, wily man is he)  
For he knows quite well, and so do we,  
You can't improve on the *Diary*!

*F. Barrett, Hornsey.*

*C. & D.* is the best of devices  
For buying best goods at best prices.  
It's not very dear—ten shillings a year.  
(If you're lucky a postcard suffices.)

*E. H. Mogg, Southampton.*

*Self by George Newell. JXV*  
*George Newell. JXV*  
*John Langford.*

With reference to the warning to London chemists, given in the *C. & D.*, February 15, p. 259, regarding a man named Maclagan, who obtains morphia by writing prescriptions for it, we are favoured by a subscriber with one of the prescriptions, which is reproduced above. It is dated "East Finchley, 17/2/09." The writer is not a medical practitioner.

**GERMAN FIRM**, old highly-respected name of the pharmaceutical branch,

SEEKS . . .

**Suitable Representative for England & Colonies**

FOR A

**HIGHLY SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION,**

the sale or which has enormously increased in extent in nearly all civilised countries. Condition: Energetic efforts, good relation in the pharmaceutical branch, and in touch with physician circles. Good references. Apply to

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## Exchange Column—Bargains.

### FOR DISPOSAL.

#### APPARATUS.

GARDNER'S rapid sifter and mixer, cabinet pattern, size B; no reasonable offer refused. CRAYFORD MILLS, Warton Road, Stratford, E.

NO. 8 compo mortar and pestle, 4s. 6d.; pill machine, 5-grain, 24, marble slab, 7s. 6d.; counter scales and weights, brass pans, 7s. 6d. HOLMES, 38 Graham Road, Dalston.

#### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

MINOR books, latest editions, cheap. "SODIUM," 4 Cobham Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

NEWTH'S "Inorganic," Perkin and Kipping's "Organic," last editions, new, unused copies; 10s. cash. "F.," 10 Shoreditch Street, W.

WHAT offers? Muter's "Practical"; Perkin's "Organic"; Attfield's, Lowson's, Bentley's, Scott's; "Pharmacy Student's Guide." HACKFORTH, 20 Hoole Road, Sheffield.

ONE each 1885 and 1898 "Pharmacopoeias," one second edition "Martindale," 8 volumes "Ph. Journal," 1868 to 1876; all good condition. LEE, Chemist, Litherland, Liverpool.

#### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

CAMERA, No. 2 Cameo, for sale, with 6 slides and patent time-valve; good condition; accept 24s.; cost 36s. last July; post free. JOHNSTONE, 21 Ramsgate Road, Margate.

#### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

NINE 6d. walnut-varnishes, 36 3d. diamond dyes, 24 3d. Doricine; lot 10s. 6d. Offers. "J. S.," 54 Boothfolds, Waterfoot.

ABOUT 16 doz. Leath & Ross tinctures and pilules, 1s. size, in good condition; what offers? ORANGE, Chemist, Aldershot.

OFFERS to clear.—3 doz. Norton's chamomile pills, 1s. 1½d.; 3 doz. Pumilene ess., 1s. 6d.; 2 doz. Taylor's Cimolite, 1s.; 3 doz. Moonseed bitters; 3 doz. Morse's pills; good condition; full list surplus stock on application. "A.," 74 Rectory Road, Bensham, Gateshead.

REX rheumatic rings, with stand and pamphlets, 15 gold, retail 15s. each, at 6s. each, 4 white metal, 7s. 6d. each, at 3s. each; 3 lung-bells, new, with pamphlets, at £4 14s. the three, carriage paid. 133/11, Office of this Paper.

3 PANOPTONE 2s. 2d., 24 Frogs 1s. 1½d., 36 ditto 7½d., 12 bromo-seltzer 1s., at one-third off cost; 6 4s. 6d. Oppenheimer's malt, 3 2s. 6d. ditto, 6 4s. 6d. ditto with oil, 3 3s. 2d. beef somatose, 6 1s. Burgess pills, at half cost; full list surplus stock on application. EVANS, Chemist, Dorchester.

#### SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 65.

#### SHOP FITTINGS.

OUTSIDE lamp, fig. 2796 Maw's list; what offers? HEPPELL & CO., Haymarket, London, S.W.

DISPENSING-SCALES, heavy counter-scales, handsome wall-case, counter-case, about 3 ft. long; cash offers. "G.," 2 Park Street, Islington, N.

VOUCHER-TILL, Gledhill, new 2 months ago; coin exhibitor, cost £10 10s. Full particulars and sample voucher, "CHEMIST," 178 Kennington Park Road, London.

UPRIGHT walnut soda-water stand, inlaid top, for displaying perfumes, perfect condition, 30s., f.o.r.; 4 pear-shaped earboys, no reasonable offer refused. ARTHUR BELAMY, Louth, Lincs.

FOR Sale.—12-ft. mahogany top counter with plate-glass front, 6-ft dispensing-screen with mirror and sponge-case under, 9-ft. wall case; all in good condition; what offers? JONES, Chemist, Reading.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE 40-gal. tanks, with taps; good condition. Offers, NOBLE, Chemist, Peterboro'.

CAPITAL dental chair; good movements; cheap. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, Essex.

OXYGENATOR (Jaubert's), see "Martindale," cost £8 14s., take 27s. 6d. 5 Abbotts' Road, Southall.

HAND-INKING printing press, and about 28 lb. metal type in four cases; forme 8 by 5 in., and accessories, 30s. f.o.r. ELLIOTT, Chemist, Southport.

TWELVE new dental forceps, silver-plated, mouth mirror, gum scissors, and tweezers in case; coat £6; sacrifice for £3. 246 Brunswick Street, Manchester.

ALLNUTT'S "System of Medicine," 8 vols., new, cost £10, £5; Cassell's "Family Physician" (30s.) 16s.; spectacles, 1s. to 5s. 6d.; offers requested. MANX, Chemist, Lowestoft.

TORTOISE stoves, 2 ft. 6 in., 21s., ditto 1 ft. 8 in., 10s.; Kodak developing machine (old style 33s.) 10s. 6d., ditto Brownie size 5s. 6d.; 36 pairs Högyes' socks at half cost; 6 sparklet syphons at 9d.; 2 sparklogenes at 4s. 6d.; all in good condition; carriage forward. EVANS, Chemist, Dorchester.

#### WANTED.

'98 "B.P.," good condition. PFENNINGER, 86 King's Road, Brighton.

OPTICIAN'S trial-ease. State contents and lowest price to OBANIE, Chemist, Aldershot.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Book-seller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

CHEMIST'S old fixtures, show-jars, etc., purchased. Full particulars to 196/10, Office of this Paper.

LUCAS'S "Practical Pharmacy," in good condition. State price. HUTCHINSON, 20 Paulton's Square, Chelsea, S.W.

IN good condition, empty oil lemon coppers. Particulars as to price and quantity to be sent to 91/41, Office of this Paper.

PLATINUM, also iridium; prompt remittance. ROWSELL, 11 Creber Street, Dulwich. (Reference: London and South-Western Bank.)

A SET of second-hand shop-fittings, including window-frames; must be a bargain. Give particulars to BURTON, 53 Northfield Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham.

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

THE address of Charles Garbett, late of Paris. GARNETT, 16 Portland Place, Halifax.

PRESENT address wanted of Mrs. Fearn, patent-medicine manufacturer, late of 86 London Road, Nottingham. 195/4, Office of this Paper.



